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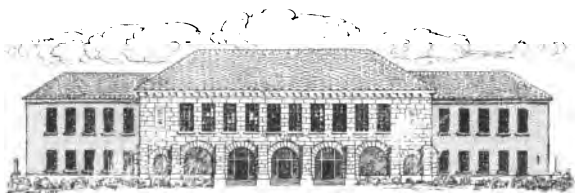
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FIRST LESSONS
IN
UNITED STATES HISTORY







GENERAL WASHINGTON.

FIRST LESSONS
IN
UNITED STATES HISTORY

BY
EDWARD CHANNING
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FIRST LESSONS
IN
UNITED STATES HISTORY



FIRST LESSONS IN UNITED STATES HISTORY

I

THE OLDEST AMERICANS

1. **The Ice Ages.** — North America is a very old continent; it may be older than Europe or Africa, or even Asia. Thousands of years ago a great ice sheet came down over the land from the Arctic regions and spread southward as far as Southern New England, New Jersey, and Ohio. After a time it slowly retreated to the North again. Along its southern edge the ice sheet piled up steep rounded hills of gravel and large rounded rocks or boulders. All this happened a very long time ago. Indeed, it may have happened more than once, as there are two distinct sets of these remains of the Ice Ages.

2. **Men of the Ice Ages.** — Long ago as all this took place, men, women, and children were then living in

North America. We know that they were living here in those days because deep down in these hills made by the ice sheets, stone axes and hammers and stone arrowheads have been found. As there were two Ice Ages, so there were two sets of people using stone tools and weapons. We know that this is so because many of these stone implements are more carefully made than the others. These were the earliest inhabitants of North America. Among their descendants were the natives found by the Northmen and by Columbus.



3. Stone Tools. — The people of the Stone Ages made rude hammers and axes of stone by striking one piece of stone against another. One of these stone tools is shown on this page. It was found twelve feet below the surface of the ground and beneath a large boulder; just where the ice sheet had left it thousands of years before. After a time the descendants of the people of the Ice Ages learned how to fasten a bit of sharp stone to the end of a stick. In this way they made stone hatchets or tomahawks like the one which the Indian on the next page is holding in his hand; for the Red Men of North America used stone tools and stone weapons, as arrowheads, at the coming of the whites.

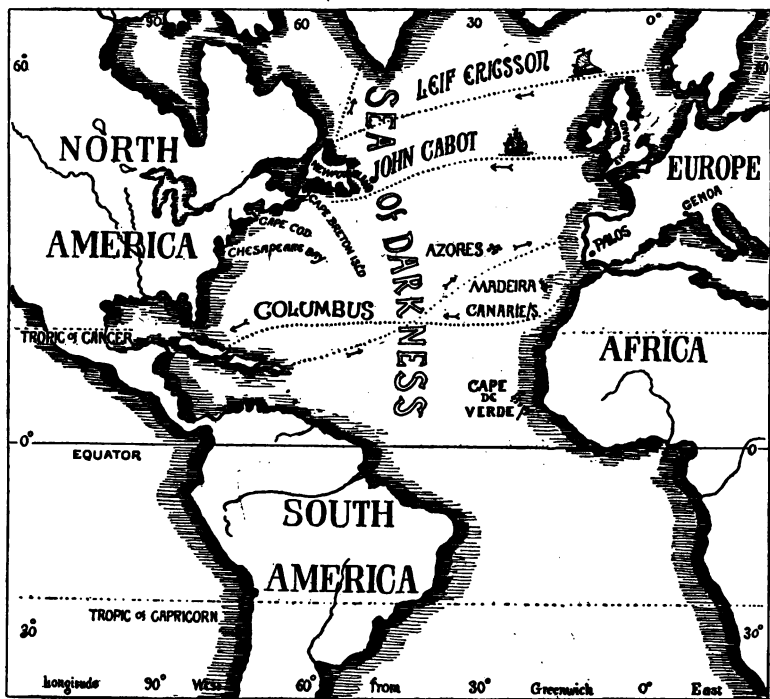
DO NOT FORGET

1. Thousands of years ago ice covered the land that is now the northern part of the United States.
2. Men and women lived in these Ice Ages.

QUESTIONS

1. How far southward did the ice sheet extend ?
2. What marked its southern edge ?
3. How do we know that people lived within the present limits of the United States in the Ice Ages ?
4. Who were their descendants ?





THE GREATEST VOYAGES.

Columbus thought that the island of Japan was where Mexico really is. Bearing this in mind, it is easy to see why he thought Cuba must be an Asiatic land.

II

THE GREAT DISCOVERERS

4. The Northmen.—About nine hundred years ago a little missionary ship slowly sailed across the stormy North Atlantic. Her captain was Leif¹ the Lucky, son of Eric the Red, Greenland's earliest settler. Leif's father called him "the Lucky" because he saved from drowning the crew of a shipwrecked vessel,—among the Northmen that was held to be a very fortunate thing to do. Now Eric¹ the Red had gone to Greenland before the Northmen became Christians. Olaf, king of the Northmen, and Leif, who was visiting at his court, were Christians. They thought it was a pity to leave the Greenlanders longer in ignorance of the Christian religion. So Leif, with a few missionaries, sailed from Norway to Greenland. This voyage was made in the summer of the year 1000.

5. Leif finds Wineland the Good.—Leif's vessel was very small. He knew little of the way, and the North Atlantic was stormy and frequently covered with fogs and mists. He wandered far out of his course and came to a new land. He found grapes growing wild there,

¹ These names are pronounced life and érik.

and he called the country Wineland the Good, because wine is made from grapes. Sailing northward, he reached Greenland in safety and spent the winter with his father. Wineland was a part of North America. Leif Ericsson was the discoverer of the New World, but Columbus made it known to Europeans of a later time.

6. Boyhood of Columbus. — Christopher Columbus was born at Genoa, a busy seaport on the Mediterranean Sea. When Columbus was a boy, its harbor was filled with ships from all parts of the known world. As he walked around the wharves and climbed over the vessels, he must have listened with delight to stories of strange adventures in distant seas and far-off lands. When he was fourteen years old, Columbus himself went to sea. After making many voyages and overcoming many perils, he settled at Lisbon in Portugal.

7. Columbus's Plan. — Columbus made up his mind that it would be easy to sail across the Atlantic to Japan, China, and the Indies. Men of learning were sure that the earth was round. None of them had ever proposed to go on board ship and sail boldly westward; but this was precisely what Columbus proposed to do. He thought, as they did, that the earth was round; he set out to prove that he was right by sailing around it. If his ideas should prove to be false, he and his men would sail off the edge of the earth and disappear.

8. Columbus and the Kings of Portugal and England. — Columbus was poor. He could not buy a ship, fill her with food, and hire men to tend the helm and work the sails. Besides, he needed letters of introduction to the ruler of Japan and the Emperor of China; for if these monarchs should find him in their lands without these protecting letters, they might shut him up in a dungeon or cut off his head. He first asked the king of Portugal to provide the ships and food and sailors and letters of protection. He asked so high a price for his services, however, that the king of Portugal declined his offer. He then sent his brother to England; but the English would do nothing. Finally Columbus left Portugal and sought out Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Spain.

9. Columbus and the Spanish Monarchs. — Ferdinand and Isabella listened to all that Columbus had to say, although they thought that he was more than half crazy; but they would not give him any money. When all chance of moving them seemed to be gone, Columbus happened to mention his plan to the head of the convent of La Rabida. Now this churchman had a great deal of influence with Isabella. He thought that the plan would be worth trying. The expedition would not cost much and might turn out to be very important. So he told Isabella that she would better do what Columbus asked.

10. **The Great Voyage, 1492.** — Columbus sailed first to the Canary Islands, which lie off the coast of Africa. He then steered due west for Japan. Day after day gentle breezes blew the discoverers always westward. The sailors became frightened; they feared they could never sail home to Spain. Columbus cheered them as well as

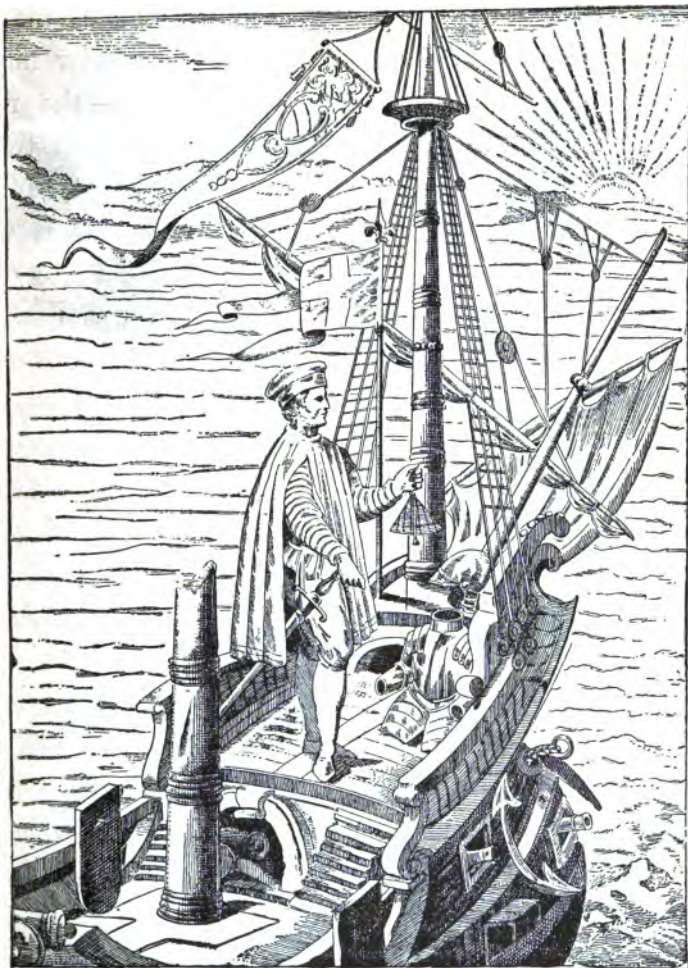


THE SANTA MARIA.

he could. He added, however, that their fears and complaints made little difference. He was seeking the Indies and should sail on until he found them.

11. **The Indies, 1492.** — Although Columbus had so stout a heart, it was well perhaps that the next morning after this declaration a sailor picked out of the

water a branch of a tree with fresh flowers upon it. Every one now became more watchful than before. The night following the picking up of the flowers was bright with the light of the moon. Suddenly, before the dis-



COLUMBUS ON THE DECK OF HIS FLAGSHIP.

The artist who drew this picture had some queer ideas as to the size of Columbus and of the *Santa Maria*.

coverer's eyes the shores of a sandy beach shone in the moonlight. When the sun rose—and how impatiently its rising must have been awaited—the new land appeared to be an island covered with green trees. Columbus had sailed from Spain in August, 1492. He had taken so much time on the way that it was now October.

12. The Indians. — Going ashore, Columbus was greeted by the natives. He called them Indians because this island was just where he expected to find the first islands off the coast of Asia. He felt sure that Ferdinand and Isabella would be glad to see what the people of India were like, so he seized some of them and took them with him on his voyage. This first island was one of the Bahamas. Thence Columbus sailed southwestwardly and came to Cuba.

13. Cubans, Tobacco, and Hammocks. — Columbus understood the Cubans to say that their Khan, or King, was not far off in his capital city. So he sent two of his men to him with his letters of introduction from the Spanish monarchs. After a time the messengers returned. They had not found any kings or any cities, but they had seen two interesting things. The first of these was a swinging bed made of rope which the Indians called hammock. The second was a stick made of twisted leaves. The Indians set fire to one end of this roll of

leaves; the other end they placed in their mouths and sucked smoke out of it. This extraordinary thing they called "taback."

14. Shipwreck on Christmas Eve. — Still sailing onward, Columbus approached San Domingo. It was the night before Christmas; there was no wind, and the steersman of the flagship was sleepy, so he gave the tiller to a boy and went to sleep. Suddenly the ship's keel grated on a sandbank. Columbus rushed on deck. He called his men. He ordered the masts to be cut away and the guns to be thrown overboard. All his efforts were in vain. The next day the ship went to pieces. And this was the way that Columbus passed his first Christmas in the Indies. With the other two vessels he returned to Spain and made known to Europeans that across the Atlantic, and not too far away, there were lands full of riches and of interest.

15. The Early Years of John Cabot. — Like Columbus, John Cabot was born in Genoa; but he was living in Bristol, England, when he set forth on his great voyage. He sailed in 1497 westward from Ireland for China and found Cape Breton Island. No Indians came to the water side to greet him as they had swarmed to welcome Columbus. But Cabot found tools for making a fish net, and a tree which had been cut with a sharp instrument. He felt sure, therefore, that people lived

in the newly discovered land, although he did not see any of them. The next year he sailed once more from Bristol for the Indies and was never heard from again.

16. **Americus Vespucius.** — Another famous Italian to sail from Spain to the Indies was Americus Vespucius. Columbus and Cabot had sailed the seas for years before they made their great voyages. Americus Vespucius was a landsman for the first fifty years of his life. When he did go to sea he suddenly became well known. This was because he wrote lively and interesting accounts of his voyages. These were printed again and again in many languages and read by many people.

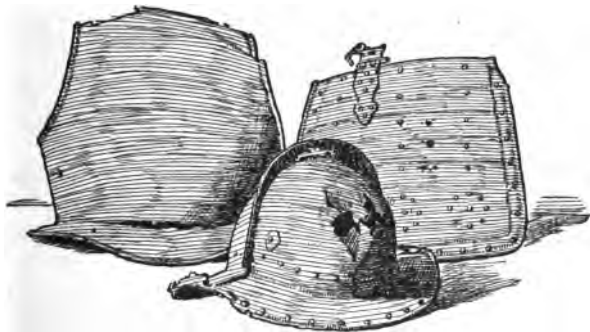
17. **The Name America.** — Among the men who read the books of Americus Vespucius were the makers of geographies. Reading these books, they came to know a great deal more of the doings of Americus Vespucius than they did of Columbus; they probably had never heard of John Cabot. In this way the New World came to be called America and not Columbia. For a long time, however, men continued to call the islands which Columbus had discovered by the names which he gave to them.

DO NOT FORGET

1. Leif Ericsson discovered America, and called it Wineland.
2. 1492, Columbus discovered the West Indies.
3. 1497, John Cabot visited North America.
4. The New World was named America for Americus Vespucius.

QUESTIONS

1. In what year did Leif Ericsson discover Wineland?
2. Why did Columbus sail on his great voyage?
3. Why did he call the natives Indians?
4. What land did John Cabot discover?
5. Why is the New World called America?



PIECES OF OLD ARMOR.

These are a headpiece, breastplate, and backpiece. When the backpiece and breastplate were joined together they were often called a corselet (kôrs'lêt). The old explorers and the early colonists wore armor like this shown above and on the deck of the ship on page 9.

III

THE SPANIARDS ON THE MAINLAND OF THE UNITED STATES

18. **De Soto in Florida.** — Soon the Spaniards began coming to the southern part of the United States. The most famous of these early explorers and conquerors were De Soto¹ and Coronado.² The first of these had made a fortune in Peru. He used most of this money to set on foot an expedition to conquer an empire for himself in North America. With a splendidly armed body of Spanish soldiers, De Soto marched across Florida and Georgia. Thence he proceeded westwardly across Alabama and Mississippi. The explorers seized the food of the natives and compelled them to carry the baggage, — including the stolen food. The Indians did not like to do this, and tried to escape. So the Spaniards chained them together with iron chains which they had brought from Spain for the purpose. They hunted with dogs any of them who managed to break their chains and run away. The Indians, on their part, set fire to the baggage and killed the invaders whenever they got a chance. They would have killed them all had not the Spaniards

¹ Day Sōtō.

² Kōrōnādō.

been protected by iron armor, or covering, which an arrow could not pierce.

19. The Mississippi River. — De Soto and his comrades had come to America to gain gold and silver. Hardships, hunger, fierce Indians, immense rivers, and great plains were what they found. For years they kept marching about. The most wonderful thing that they saw in all this time was the Mississippi River. It was larger than any river they had ever seen or had ever heard of.

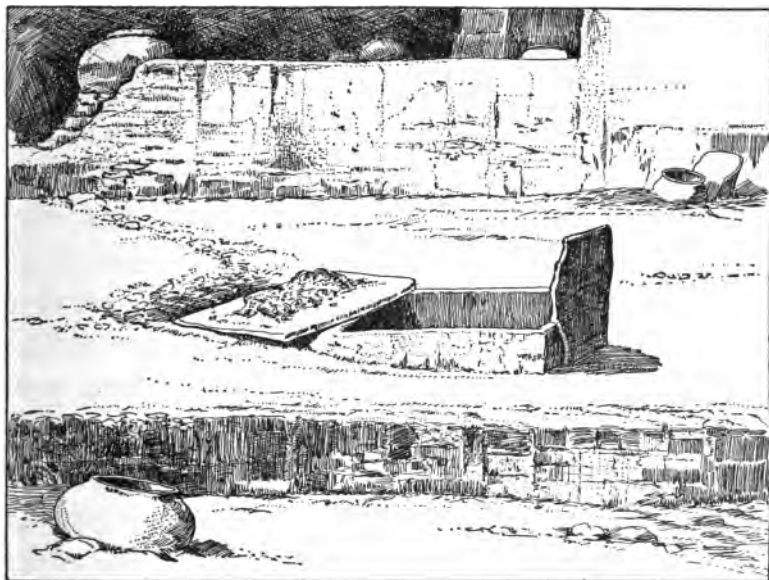
20. Burial of De Soto. — Worn out with fatigue and disappointment because he had found no gold, De Soto died. His men buried him by the gate of the Indian town where he died. They then rode their horses over the grave to conceal it from the natives, for the Indians were afraid of De Soto, he was so harsh and cruel. Before long they asked where De Soto was, and were told that he had gone to heaven on a short visit. Then they pointed to the grave. It would never do for them to find the body of the dead leader, so one night his men dug it up secretly, filled the cloak in which it was wrapped with gravel, took it out to the middle of the river, and threw it overboard. This they did quietly and without any lights, that the Indians might suspect nothing. In the end about one half of the original band made their way to the Spanish settlements in Mexico, and returned to civilized life.

21. The Seven Cities. — Nowadays, if a traveler should return from a far country and report that in that land the streets were paved with gold and the electric buttons were made of diamonds, people would not believe him. The early Spaniards, however, had found so many wonderful things in America that they were willing to believe almost anything that might be told them. One day, for instance, some travelers appeared in the City of Mexico and reported that far to the north were seven cities filled with marvels. They said that in these cities some of the streets were occupied entirely by workers in silver. Moreover, the doorways of the shops and the houses were ornamented with precious stones. It seemed as if the seeker for riches had only to go to one of these cities and fill his pockets with gold and with silver, with diamonds and with rubies.

22. Coronado finds the Pueblos, 1540. — Coronado put on his gilded armor and led an expedition to conquer these golden cities. When he conquered the first one it turned out to be nothing more than an Indian common-house, or pueblo,¹ built of stone, clay, and mud. When the Spaniards came to it, the natives marched out and stationed themselves behind a line of meal drawn on the ground. Soon they began to shoot arrows and to strike down the newcomers. Coronado ordered a charge. The Indians

¹ Pwëb'lō.

ran up the ladders to the house tops and pulled the ladders up after them. Once on top of the houses, they hurled great stones at the attackers. One stone knocked down Coronado, and would have killed him had his gilded



ONE OF THE DOORWAYS.

A ladder or notched pole led to the room beneath.

armor not broken the force of the blow. The Spaniards finally overcame the home defenders. They found no gold or silver or diamonds or rubies in the pueblos. Rough bits of colored stones ornamented the hatchways¹

¹ Hatchway: the opening in the deck of a ship which leads to the space below.

leading to the rooms, and that was all the truth there was in the travelers' tales.

23. The Pueblos. — The pueblos, or village houses, were more than one story high, some of them four or five stories, and one, at least, was seven stories high. Instead of being built up straight from the ground, as our buildings are, each story stood a little back from the one below it, something like a set of steps. The roof of one house was the floor of the next house. Ladders led from one story to the next, and the whole pueblo was often surrounded by a wall. The Pueblo Indians grew large crops of corn on the land around the pueblos, and they made excellent jars and baskets. Some of the pueblos are still lived in, and the Indians living in them, even at this time, tell stories of the coming of Coronado.

24. The Great Plains. — There was no gold or silver in the pueblos, that was certain ; but an Indian whom the Spaniards called the Turk, because he looked like one, told Coronado of a land far to the north where gold was plentiful. So



BUFFALO.

northward rode the Spaniards to central Kansas or even to Nebraska. On the plains they found Indians who lived in huts or wigwams made of the skins of buffaloes or

bisons, or wild cows, as the Spaniards called them. There were immense herds of these humpbacked, shaggy buffaloes on the plains. At one time the Spaniards disturbed a herd. The buffaloes ran rapidly away until they came to a ravine. Into the ravine, head foremost, went the leaders in the flight. Others came after them until the ravine was filled. Finally the rear guard passed over the ravine in safety on the bodies of their dying companions.

25. The Grand Cañon¹ of the Colorado. — At one time in his expedition Coronado sent an exploring party westward. Riding along, these suddenly came to a great chasm in the earth.

Looking over the edge of the chasm, they saw below them what appeared to be a brook or rivulet of water. But the Indians told them that what seemed to be a brook



GRAND CAÑON.

¹ Pronounced kanyon.

was in reality a river half a mile wide. The chasm was a mile in depth,—about as deep as Mt. Washington is high. It was the Grand Cañon of the Colorado. Its walls were so steep that the Spaniards could not descend to the river. Some of them climbed a little way down to a rock, which seemed from the top to be as high as a man. When they got to it, however, they found that it was as high as the greatest tower of Spain. Nowhere in all this country was there any gold or silver. So Coronado and his companions rode sorrowfully back to Mexico.

DO NOT FORGET

1. De Soto came to Florida to find gold and silver. He found the Mississippi River, and was buried in its stream.
2. Coronado came to New Mexico to find gold and silver. He found pueblos, great plains, and a wonderful chasm.

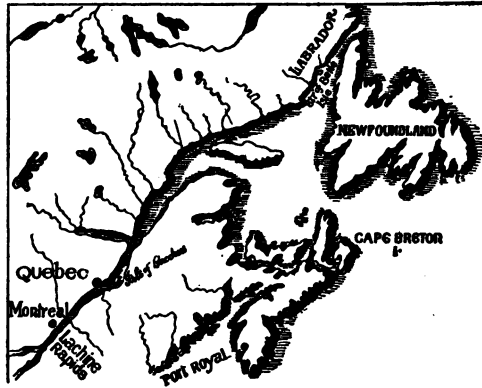
QUESTIONS

1. Why did the Spaniards seek the mainland of North America?
2. What did they find there?
3. What were the Seven Cities?
4. Look up the Great Plains in your geography and tell about them.
5. Mention five or more states or territories over which the Spaniards marched.

IV

CARTIER AND DRAKE

26. Cartier's¹ Voyage.—Some time before this Magellan had found a strait leading through South America to the Pacific, which is still called by his name. One of Magellan's vessels had sailed around the world, reaching Spain again by the Cape of Good Hope. Cartier, a French seaman, thought that there must be a similar strait



CARTIER'S EXPLORATIONS.

leading through the northern part of North America. In 1535 he sailed up the St. Lawrence River, expecting that any hour might bring him to the Pacific Ocean. One day he came to a place where the river ran over rocks and the water was fresh. Now he knew that the St. Lawrence was a river and not a strait.

¹ Cartier (Kyā-tyā).

27. Quebec. — Although Cartier was greatly disappointed in not reaching the Pacific, he saw several interesting places. One of these was an island covered with wild



QUEBEC.

As its first governor pictured it.

grape vines. He called it the Island of Bacchus from the old heathen god of wine; to-day it is called the Island of Orleans. It was at about this point that the Indians told Cartier of some curious folk in the interior who had only one leg apiece; but

he had no time to visit the one-legged people, as he was seeking the Pacific Ocean. Just above the Island of Bacchus a tremendous cliff suddenly narrowed the water way. The Indians called the place Quebec, and so it is still named.

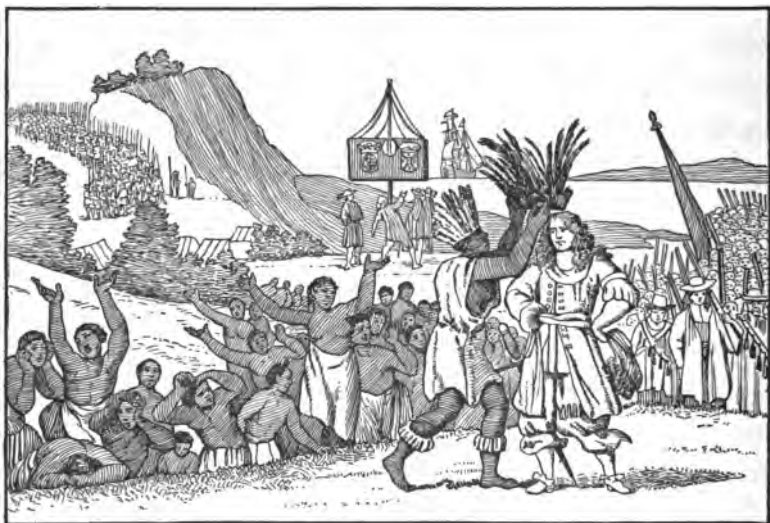
28. Montreal. — The natives near Quebec tried to frighten Cartier so that he would not go farther up the river; for they wanted all his beads and hawks' bells for themselves. They dressed up some of their number with horns and skins and sent them out to the French ships with a terrible noise. But Cartier was not to be frightened by any horned men. So up the river he voyaged, until rocky rapids extending from one bank to the other

put an end to all thoughts of a water way to China. Hard by was an Indian village. The natives led Cartier to the top of a steep, rounded hill. From its summit, looking westward, he could see nothing but tree tops—there was no sign anywhere of the Pacific. Baffled, he returned to Quebec, and the next spring he sailed to France. Nearly one hundred years later the Frenchmen founded settlements along the St. Lawrence, especially at Quebec and Montreal.

29. The Voyage of the "Pelican."—The most famous English seaman of the reign of Queen Elizabeth was Francis Drake. In the *Pelican*—a little vessel which was not larger than a two-masted coasting schooner—he sailed around the world. Passing through Magellan Strait, he voyaged up the western shore of South America. He entered the Spanish harbors and captured the Spanish treasure ships until the *Pelican* was loaded with gold, silver, and pearls. He then sailed northward, looking for a strait leading eastward through North America. Not finding a strait, he turned southward and anchored in a harbor on the coast of California. There he cleaned and repaired the *Pelican* and thence sailed to England around the Cape of Good Hope.

30. The Indians think Drake is a God.—The California Indians thought that Drake and his companions were gods. One of them soon came out from the shore in a canoe

and made a long address to these supposed white gods. When the seamen were living on shore, while the *Pelican* was being repaired, the Indians came to them from far and near. They brought beautiful headdresses and crowns of feathers, belts of wampum, or Indian money,



THE CROWNING OF DRAKE.

From a very old book.

made from sea shells, bags of tobacco, and bowls of meal and fish. On one occasion they placed a crown on Drake's head, hung strings of beads around his neck, and danced and sang with delight. Drake took possession of the country for Queen Elizabeth. He named it New Albion because the sea cliffs were white like those of

England, which is sometimes called Albion. When the *Pelican* returned home, Queen Elizabeth knighted her daring commander on his quarter-deck. In this way he became Sir Francis Drake.

31. The Invincible Armada, 1588. — The king of Spain was not at all pleased with the doings of Sir Francis Drake and Elizabeth's other dashing seamen. He determined to send a fleet and an army against England and add that kingdom to his other dominions. The Spanish word for fleet is *armada*. This fleet was so great that it seemed to the Spaniards as if nothing could conquer it. They called it, therefore, the Invincible Armada, or the fleet that could not be conquered.

32. End of the Invincible Armada. — Sir Francis Drake and his comrades were not convinced that the Armada could not be conquered. At all events they determined to try to destroy it. Led by Lord Howard, the Queen's cousin, they sailed forth to meet it. The Englishmen had better ships and better guns than the Spaniards had, and they themselves were better sea fighters than the Spaniards were. In the end not one half of the Invincible Armada ever returned to Spain; the rest of the ships were captured or destroyed by the English, or were wrecked on the shores of the British Isles. After this great disaster to Spain's sea power, Englishmen could sail the seas more safely and could found colonies beyond

the Atlantic without much danger that the Spaniards would come and kill all the colonists.

DO NOT FORGET

1. Magellan discovered Magellan Strait.
2. Cartier explored the St. Lawrence River.
3. Drake visited California and sailed around the world.
4. The defeat of the Armada opened North America to English colonists.

QUESTIONS

1. Why did Cartier visit North America ?
2. What people finally settled on the St. Lawrence ?
3. What name did Drake give to California ?
4. What happened to the Spanish Armada? Why was this important?

V

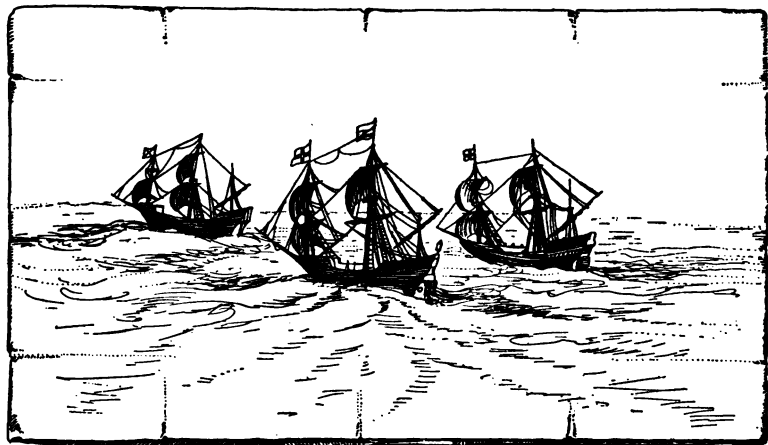
VIRGINIA AND HER NEIGHBORS

33. Sir Walter Raleigh. — One day, as the story goes, Queen Elizabeth when out walking came to a muddy place in the road. Suddenly a young man darted out from the crowd around her, snatched the velvet cloak from his shoulders, threw it on the mud, and Queen Elizabeth walked over without soiling her shoes. The young man was Walter Raleigh.¹ Elizabeth took him into her service, knighted him, and gave him offices and lands. Soon he rode at the head of royal processions, clad in silver armor. He never visited the shores of the United States, but he sent out expeditions to fight the Spaniards and to explore Virginia. One of his captains carried to England some tobacco and showed Raleigh how the Indians smoked it. Raleigh's servant, when he first saw his master smoking, was much distressed. He thought that Raleigh was on fire, and threw a mug of beer into his master's face to put out the blaze. Sir Walter Raleigh also sent colonists to North America. These settled on Roanoke Island in North Carolina.

¹ Raleigh (Răw'ley). He usually wrote his name as given in the text. It was oftentimes written Raleigh, as people were very careless spellers in those days.

Then they disappeared, and no one knows what became of them. All this took place before the destruction of the Spanish Armada.

34. Newport's First Voyage, 1607.—In 1607 Sir Christopher Newport sailed from England for Chesapeake Bay. He was sent out by English merchants who



SHIPS OF NEWPORT'S TIME.

Perhaps these were his ships. The middle one is the admiral's ship and carries a lantern at the stern.

wished to find a shorter way to India than that around the Cape of Good Hope. He had three vessels and carried one hundred and twenty-five men, who were to explore the country in the hope that the other end of Chesapeake Bay led into the Pacific Ocean. They were also to seek gold and silver mines. Captain Newport

sailed first to the West Indies and then northward to Chesapeake Bay. Not only was the way long, but it was terribly hot for those who were shut up in the little vessels. The passengers suffered dreadfully; indeed, twenty-five of them died before the fleet finally came to anchor.

35. Naming the Principal Points.—The explorers were good Englishmen, and named the principal points for members of the royal family.

Their settlement, for instance, they called Jamestown in honor of King James; it stood on the banks of the James River, which was also named in his honor. The capes of the Chesapeake they named for his sons Cape Henry and Cape Charles. Once, while on an expedition, some of the explorers found shelter from the wind under the northern point of the mouth of the James River. For this reason they called the protecting land Point Comfort. Years



later, another Point Comfort was so named, and this first one became Old Point Comfort. A few miles up the James River the starving, dying colonists obtained

the first news of Newport's return with supplies; they called this point Newport News. These names are all interesting because Fortress Monroe is at Old Point Comfort, and the battle between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac* was fought off Newport News.

36. Newport and Powhatan. — While the sailors and explorers were unloading the vessels and building a fort at Jamestown, Newport and some of the principal men sailed up the James River on an exploring expedition. At the Falls of the James, where Richmond now stands, they met Powhatan,¹ the chief of the James River Indians. Newport thought that he must be an emperor or at least a king. For this reason when Newport came back from England, on his second voyage, he brought with him a tin crown and some old clothes. With these he dressed up Powhatan until that Indian chief looked very funny and felt very fine.

37. Poor Situation of Jamestown. — The station at Jamestown was built in a very poor place. Instead of picking out an open field, the newcomers built their fort on the edge of the forest. The trees sheltered the Indians so that they could shoot down any one who ventured outside of the fort. The trees also kept the sunlight from the soil, so that no grain would grow. Plainly the best thing to do would have been to abandon

¹ Powhatan (Pow-hat-tân').

Jamestown and settle somewhere else. Instead of doing that, the settlers foolishly set to work cutting down the trees. This labor was very hard, and before many trees were cut down a worse enemy than the Indians appeared.



ALL THAT IS LEFT OF JAMESTOWN.

38. Fever and Ague. — At a little distance through the forest was a great swamp which bred fever and ague. This disease was worse than the natives, because the Indians killed only those who ventured outside of the fort. But the fever and ague killed the Englishmen

inside the fort as well as outside. The newcomers brought very little food from England. They could plant no corn until the trees were cut down, and they soon were too weak from fever to cut down trees or, indeed, to do any work. They grew terribly hungry, and at one time they dug up the body of a dead Indian and feasted on his flesh. What with the hunger, the fever, and the hostile Indians, most of the early comers died within a few months of their landing. Of the first five hundred colonists, not fifty remained in Virginia for any length of time. Most of the other four hundred and fifty died in Virginia; but Captain John Smith and a few more returned to England.

39. A Famous Story-teller. — Of all the colonists who came to America none told more interesting stories than Captain John Smith. According to him all the other leaders were fools and knaves. His finest tale of all was about an Indian girl or princess, as he called her. Her name, he said, was Pocahontas, and she was Powhatan's darling daughter. As the tale runs, Captain John Smith went out exploring with a party of men. The Indians attacked the expedition and killed some of the men. Captain John Smith was captured, was taken to Powhatan, and condemned to death. He was laid on the ground with his head on a stone. An Indian was about to dash out his brains with a huge club when out rushed Pocahontas.



AN INDIAN VILLAGE.

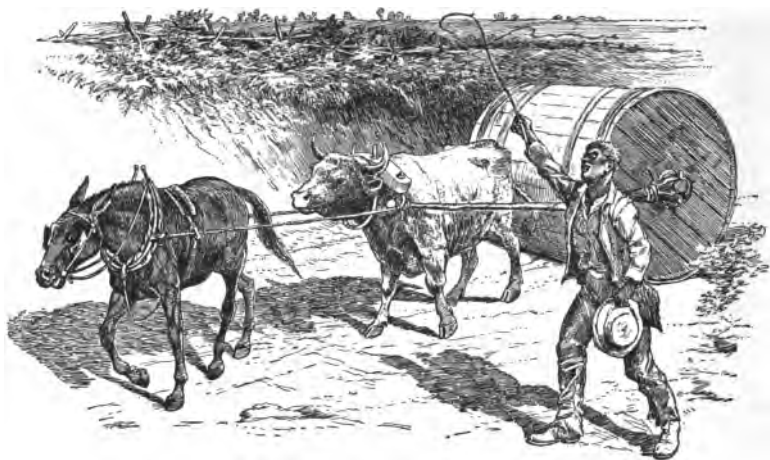
She took Captain John Smith's head in her arms and begged his life. Powhatan changed his mind and sent



This picture was drawn by an artist from Captain Smith's own description.

the captain back to Jamestown. In 1609 Captain John Smith returned to England and never saw Virginia again.

40. John Rolfe. — Of all the early Virginia colonists John Rolfe best deserves to be remembered, for he found out how tobacco could be grown with profit in Virginia for sale in England. He also married Pocahontas, Powhatan's daughter, about whom Captain John Smith told



TOBACCO ROLLING.

The cask is filled with tobacco, a pole is thrust through it, harness is attached to the ends of the pole, and the cask is drawn to the ship.

such interesting stories after she was dead and could not deny them. Among her descendants was Peyton Randolph, president of the First Continental Congress. Before Rolfe found out how to raise tobacco in Virginia, English people smoked Spanish tobacco. They were simply wild to smoke, — drinking tobacco, they called it, — and were glad to pay almost any price for good tobacco. There-

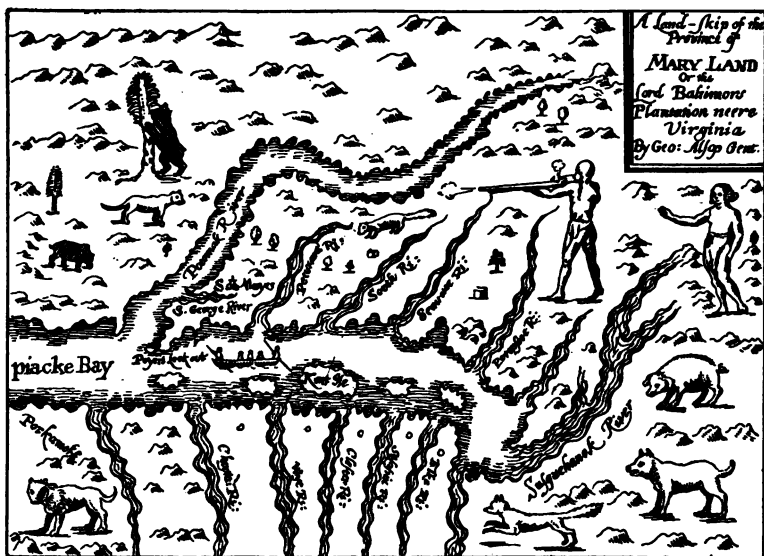
fore when John Rolfe found out how to produce it in Virginia so good that English people preferred it to Spanish tobacco, there was a rush of colonists to Virginia. Wherever there was a piece of cleared ground the settlers planted tobacco, even in the dirt streets of Jamestown. The best places for tobacco were the cornfields which the Indians had cleared with great toil.

41. The Massacre.—The colonists now spread far and wide wherever they could find a bit of cleared ground. The Indians did not like to have their cornfields seized and their hunting grounds spoiled; but Sir Thomas Dale, the marshal of the colony, kept the natives in good order for a time. At length he went away to lead a great expedition to India. Then Powhatan died, and chiefs hostile to the whites gained power. One day the Indians suddenly attacked all the settlements at any distance from Jamestown and killed the settlers. They killed about one half of the colonists, and would have killed more of them had not a friendly Indian betrayed their plan to some white people who had been kind to him.

42. Early Virginia Laws.—In early days the laws of Virginia were very harsh. In the earliest time every one was obliged to go to the exact church services the governor went to or be soundly whipped. In later years a person could stay away from the services in the ruler's church by paying a sum of money. Of course this would

not help the poor people, because they had no money to buy the right to stay away from the services they did not like. The Virginians especially distrusted the Puritans and Roman Catholics and drove them from Virginia by harsh and cruel laws.

43. Founding of Maryland. — The colony of Maryland was founded by Lord Baltimore when Charles I was king,



and was named Maryland for Henrietta Maria, his queen. In the beginning religion was free in this colony and both Protestants and Roman Catholics came to it. Among the latter were several English Jesuit priests. These came to the New World to found an English Roman Catholic

colony and to convert to Christianity the Indians of Chesapeake Bay and the neighboring country. The Jesuits bought land of the Indians, built mission stations and began to convert the natives to Christianity. Lord Baltimore was himself a Roman Catholic, but he felt that the Jesuit fathers were gaining too much power and too much land. He compelled them to surrender their lands to him and, in this way, their great plans came to an end.

44. Troubles of the Marylanders.—The new colony was settled on land which had once formed part of Virginia. The people of the older colony did not like being deprived of the land. One of their leading men had a fur-trading station within the limits of Maryland and thought that he had a perfect right to trade with the Maryland Indians without asking Lord Baltimore's permission. The founder of Maryland ordered the Virginia fur-trading station to be broken up. The fur traders were captured, and one of them was hanged as a pirate. Wars followed with Virginians and the Indians, and between the different religious parties in the colony.

45. The Carolinas.—Immediately south of Virginia two colonies were founded, North Carolina and South Carolina. North Carolina was first settled by Virginians. Some of these fled from religious persecution in the older colony; others came because they could get better farms

in Carolina than in Virginia. South Carolina grew up from settlements around Charleston harbor. The colonists of South Carolina were Englishmen and Scotchmen and French Protestants. There were also many Scotch Irish in the backwoods of both Carolinas.



SLAVE QUARTERS ON A CAROLINA RICE PLANTATION.

46. Negro Slavery.—In 1619 a vessel sailed into the James River and sold the settlers there twenty negro slaves. From this beginning slavery slowly grew until the greater part of the hard labor in Virginia and

Maryland was performed by negro slaves. In South Carolina, and later in Georgia, there were a great many slaves because the growing of rice was the principal business of these two colonies. Now, rice grows in swamps, swamps breed malaria, and malaria kills white people. Shipload after shipload of negroes were brought to Charleston from Africa and the West Indies. Many of these negro slaves were fierce and untamed. They rebelled and tried to kill their masters. On their part, the white rulers of the colony made harsh laws to keep the blacks in order.

47. Mason and Dixon's Line. — When Pennsylvania (p. 59) came to be founded, a great dispute arose as to the boundary between that colony and Maryland. In the end, this matter was arranged and the line was run as you can see it on any map of the United States. The eastern end of this boundary line was marked by two English surveyors, Mason and Dixon. The line therefore is known in history as Mason and Dixon's line. South of this line were the colonies where slavery was important; north of this line were the colonies where slavery was not important and where it was abolished soon after the Revolution. It is easy to see, therefore, that Mason and Dixon's line is worth remembering, because it marks the boundary between the North and the South.

DO NOT FORGET

1. Sir Walter Raleigh sent exploring expeditions to Virginia.
2. 1607. Jamestown in Virginia, the first permanent English settlement in America, founded.
3. John Rolfe married Powhatan's daughter and began the cultivation of tobacco.
4. Lord Baltimore and the English Jesuits founded Maryland.
5. 1619. Negro slavery introduced into Virginia.
6. Mason and Dixon's line separated the North and the South.

QUESTIONS

1. How did Raleigh gain Elizabeth's favor?
2. In what year did Newport sail for Virginia? Why was Virginia settled?
3. How many settlers died on the way to Virginia?
4. What were the names of some of the principal points?
5. Why did the first colonists die so rapidly?
6. Who was the best story-teller in American history?
7. Who married Pocahontas? What else did he do?
8. How did the Indians like the whites?
9. For whom was Maryland named?
10. What did the English Jesuits hope to do in Maryland?
11. Why did settlers go to North Carolina?
12. Why were there so many slaves in South Carolina?
13. Why did Mason and Dixon's line separate the North and the South?

VI

THE FOUNDING OF NEW ENGLAND

48. William Bradford. — Sometime near the beginning of the seventeenth century a little boy of about twelve years of age might have been seen almost any Sunday morning going across the fields from Austerfield in



THE HOUSE WHERE WILLIAM BRADFORD WAS BORN.

England to church ten miles away. His name was William Bradford. In later life he was governor of Plymouth and he wrote a *History of Plymouth Planta-*

tion, which is one of the most famous books ever written in America. William Bradford was a good scholar; he could read his Bible, which then very few children of twelve could do. He walked ten miles to church to listen to a great Puritan preacher, John Robinson. Soon after this time King James decided to stop Puritan preaching. So John Robinson abandoned his church and preached in the house of William Brewster, the postmaster of Scrooby. Bradford now had to walk only two or three miles to church and back, for Scrooby is not far from Austerfield.

49. Flight of the Pilgrims. — Now King James was determined to make the Puritans go to the regular church services or leave England. The law of England was on the king's side; for it threatened imprisonment, or banishment, under pain of death in case of return, and loss of property, to all those who would not go to the regular services. Soon Brewster and Bradford and their neighbors found the king's officers spying upon them. Some of them were arrested; others escaped arrest only by hiding. They made up their minds to flee away to Holland; for the Hollanders would let them worship God as their consciences told them was right.

50. The Flight to Holland. — It was difficult to live in England, but it turned out to be nearly impossible to get away. The first captain whom they employed betrayed

them to the king's officers. These stole their goods and shut them up in prison at Boston, an English town, from which Boston in New England took its name. It happened, however, that the people of Boston disliked the state church very nearly as much as did the Pilgrims, so they treated the prisoners kindly, and set them free as soon as they could. The Pilgrims next hired a Dutch captain to take them over to Holland. But when they were getting the women and children on board of his ship, soldiers appeared in the distance. These frightened the Dutch captain so thoroughly that he sailed away, leaving one half of his passengers behind. At last, however, most of them reached Holland.

51. The Life in Holland.—In Holland the Pilgrims could worship God as they thought right; but they found it very hard to procure food and shelter for themselves and their families. In England they had been farmers. At Leyden, in Holland, where they settled, they had to support themselves in other ways. William Bradford, for example, made cloth; William Brewster and Edward Winslow printed books. Their children, as they grew up, sought other means of living. Some of them became soldiers; others became sailors and went on long voyages in Dutch ships.

52. Another Pilgrimage determined on.—The Pilgrims thought that it would be a good plan to go to America. In that

country there was plenty of land, occupied only by savages, and they could become farmers again. To this plan there were many objections. Some objectors said that the old men and the women could never sail so far. Others asserted that the savages and the wild beasts would eat the colonists. To all these objections it was answered that all great undertakings are difficult and must be overcome with courage equal to the greatness of the enterprise.

53. The Voyage of the "Mayflower."—After many delays and numerous troubles, about one hundred Pilgrims found themselves sailing across the Atlantic Ocean on the stout little ship *Mayflower*. Fierce storms swept down on them. One storm was so fierce that one of the *Mayflower's* deck beams was bent and cracked. Now it happened that the Pilgrims had with them a great jackscrew—something like the screw with which house movers raise a house from its foundations. With this they raised the beam to its place. After a long and tempestuous voyage, they reached Cape Cod. They tried to sail around the cape to the Hudson River, but were forced to put back. They determined to settle in that region, and the men began exploring the country, while the women washed the clothes in tubs made from barrels. On one of the first expeditions William Bradford, now a grown man, caught his foot in a deer trap. He was

jerked on to his back, but his comrades speedily released him. He was only bruised a little and shaken up. Soon after their return they started to make a longer trip.

54. **The Landing of the Pilgrims.**—Leaving the *Mayflower* at anchor in Provincetown harbor at the end of Cape



THE FIRST NEW ENGLAND WASHING DAY.

Cod, the leading Pilgrims set out on their third and last exploring expedition; this time they went in a large, open sailboat. Captain Myles Standish, their military leader, Governor Carver, William Bradford, and other chief men were in the party. They had no lack of adventures. At one place the Indians shot arrows at them. At

another time a squall burst upon them, broke their rudder, and snapped their mast into three pieces. They seemed to be on the point of shipwreck when suddenly they found themselves in smooth water. The next morning when the sun rose they saw that they were on an island in Plymouth harbor. That day they spent drying



their clothes and repairing their boat. The next day was Sunday, and they rested on the island. The third day, Monday, December 21, 1620, they sounded the harbor and found good anchorage for the *Mayflower*, which was still

at Provincetown. They also landed on the mainland, and found deserted Indian cornfields and plenty of fresh water. It seemed to them to be a good place for settlement. So they sailed across Massachusetts Bay to Cape Cod, and told the good news to the people on the *Mayflower*. A week later she was at anchor in Plymouth harbor.

55. Sickness and Death.—The Pilgrims had founded Plymouth; but their hardest trials were before them. It was the middle of a New England winter; there was no shelter on shore. Everything had to be done; trees to be cut down, houses to be built, their goods and food

to be ferried ashore. For months they used the *Mayflower* as headquarters. Working parties went on land and as fast as houses were built families were brought ashore and began housekeeping. Soon they began to



PLYMOUTH ROCK.

The "rock" is seen through the iron fence. One can go in and stand upon it when the gate is open.

sicken with the hard labor in the cold and wet; then a dreadful disease, called the scurvy, attacked them. Sometimes of their little number two or three died in a day, until nearly one half of them were dead. At one time there were but six or seven well persons to nurse the

sick and dying, cook the food, and keep watch for Indians. Yet all this time there was no grumbling. Each one did



his or her part willingly and cheerfully — a rare example and worthy to be remembered. In the spring, when the general sickness was over, Governor Carver died of a sunstroke. William Bradford was chosen governor in his place.

56. The Indians: Samoset and Squanto.

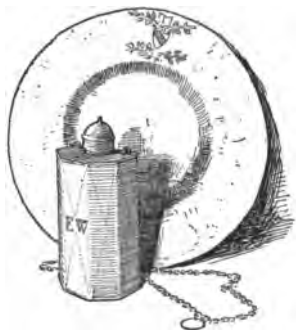
— Oftentimes in the winter the watchers had seen Indians lurking on the edge of the woods. In March, 1621, an Indian walked boldly into the village crying, “Welcome.” His name was Samoset, and he soon brought to Plymouth another Indian whose name was Squanto. The second savage was the only one left of the tribe which had once dwelt at Plymouth. The Pilgrims fed and sheltered Squanto, and in turn he told them how to plant corn, tread out eels, and dig clams. If they had not learned how to do these things, probably they would have starved. Soon there came

**A NEW ENGLAND
INDIAN.**

As he appeared to the maker of the weather-vane of the Province House, in Boston.

also the greatest Indian chief of the neighborhood. His name was Massasoit. The Pilgrims feasted him with a roasted goose, and he went home contented.

57. Winslow saves Massasoit's Life. — Edward Winslow paid two visits to Massasoit. The second time when he reached the chieftain's house he found it filled with Indians making so great a din that Winslow nearly fainted. They told him that Massasoit was dying and his eyes were closed. Winslow had some jam with him. He placed a little on the end of a knife and forced it between the chieftain's teeth; then he opened his mouth and scraped his tongue and gave him a little water with jam in it. This made Massasoit feel so much better that he opened his eyes. The next morning Winslow made him some porridge of Indian corn flavored with strawberry leaves and sassafras. When he left to



EDWARD WINSLOW'S PLATE
AND CANTEEN.

Metal bottle to carry water.

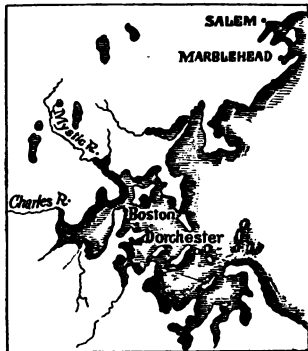
go back to Plymouth, Massasoit was walking about. He never forgot what the Pilgrims had done for him. But his son, King Philip, forgot all about it and killed every white man, woman, or child that he could.

58. Captain Myles Standish and Peksuot. — The Pilgrims' military leader was a soldier named Myles Standish. It was

well for them that they had a brave and trained soldier to lead them; for the Indians living to the north of Plymouth made up their minds to kill all the Pilgrims. Massasoit told Winslow what they had in mind, and Standish with a few men at once set out to show these northern Indians how dangerous it was to plot against the whites. When Standish came to the Indians, they were very insolent to him. Some of them sharpened their knives on the stones in front of his face. One of them named Peksuot was a large man. Standish was short, and Peksuot, striding up to him, told him that "though he was a great captain, yet he was but a little man." And Wituwamat, another Indian, holding up his knife, said it should eat and not speak. Standish, on his part, kept silent until all his preparations were made. Then, making a sign to his men to fall on, he seized the giant Peksuot and killed the Indian with his own knife. Wituwamat and two more Indians were killed. The rest of the savages were so frightened by the vigor of the Pilgrim captain that they made peace as soon as possible.

59. Massachusetts, 1630. — John Winthrop was an English gentleman of fortune and reputation. He did not like the way King Charles was governing England. He had some ideas of his own on the government of a state. Especially he wished to live under the rules laid down

in the Bible. Other well-to-do Englishmen wished to do precisely the same thing. In 1630 they came to Massachusetts with fifteen vessels — among them was the *Mayflower* — and hundreds of colonists. Salem had already been founded. The newcomers settled at Boston and at other towns around Boston harbor, — Charlestown, Dorchester, Watertown, and Roxbury.



60. Hardships of the Boston Settlers. — The settlers around Boston harbor reached their new homes in the summer. There were so many of them, however, that it was impossible to provide houses for all of them before the cold weather set in. Lady Arbella¹ Johnson, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln, and for whom the flagship of Winthrop's fleet had been named, was among the first to die. It was a long time before the colonists could raise any food for themselves. At one time Governor Winthrop had only part of a hogshead of meal left. Before that was gone a vessel arrived from England and the worst danger was over.

61. Rapid Growth of Massachusetts. — After the first year or two there were no more hardships in Massachusetts. In

¹ This is the way the name was spelled by Governor Winthrop. It is the same word as Arabella.

ten years' time twenty thousand colonists landed on her shores. They settled northward along the seacoast as far as Portsmouth in New Hampshire and York in Maine. For many years Massachusetts governed these outlying settlements, and after a while Plymouth was added to



ONE OF THE OLDEST HOUSES IN NEW ENGLAND.

her by the king. Other settlers founded the colonies of Rhode Island and Connecticut, so that by 1640 New England was well established.

62. Public Education.—In a “Bible Commonwealth” it was necessary that people should be able to read, so that

they could study the Bible. Schools were at once established in Massachusetts and every child given the chance to learn to read and write and also to do easy sums in arithmetic. Then, in 1636, the legislature gave a sum of money, equal to one half of the taxes for one year, for the establishment of a college. It took its name from John Harvard, a young minister who gave to it one half of his property. In this way there grew up in Massachusetts a system of public education. At nearly the same time a printing press was established at Cambridge.

63. Roger Williams and Religious Liberty.

— In a “Bible Commonwealth” religion and government were likely to be closely bound together, and the religion was certain to be that of the ruling men of the state. Roger Williams was a young Puritan minister, who thought that the government had no right to meddle in any way with religion. He also held other interesting ideas as, for instance, that the king of England could not give American land to colonists because the Indians and not the English king owned North America. Wherever he went Roger Williams proclaimed these ideas



A NEW ENGLAND
CHILD.

most boldly. He found Plymouth an unpleasant place to live in, and left it suddenly after scolding Bradford for his doings. The Massachusetts people, on their part, expelled Williams from their colony. He therefore bought land of the natives and founded a settlement of his own where every one should be absolutely free to worship God as he saw fit. This settlement was called Providence.

DO NOT FORGET

1. King James persecuted Bradford, Brewster, and their friends.
2. They fled to Holland and later to America.
3. They settled Plymouth, 1620.
4. John Winthrop and his friends founded Massachusetts, 1630.
5. It was a religious state or Bible Commonwealth.
6. Roger Williams founded Providence for freedom of conscience.

QUESTIONS

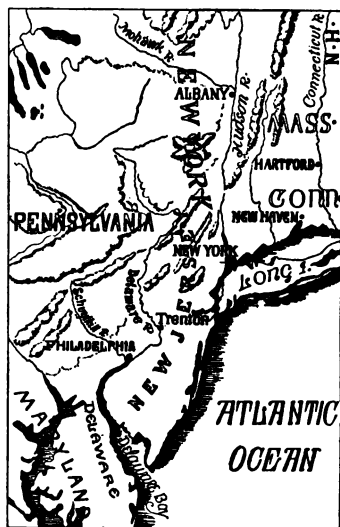
1. Who was William Bradford?
2. Why did the Pilgrims flee to Holland?
3. Where was the *Mayflower* when the Pilgrims landed?
4. Why was the first winter at Plymouth worthy to be remembered?
5. How did Myles Standish compel the northern Indians to respect the Pilgrims?
6. Why did John Winthrop come to Massachusetts?
7. Where were the first settlements?
8. Why was public education necessary?

VII

THE MIDDLE COLONIES

64. The Dutch and Swedish Colonies. — The first settlements in the Middle states were made by Dutch and Swedish settlers, and not by English colonists. The Dutch and Swedish colonists were never very numerous, and they resembled the English in many of their ways and also in their religion, as they were Protestants. The Dutch conquered the Swedes and the English conquered the Dutch, so that finally all these settlements fell into the hands of Englishmen.

65. The Voyage of Henry Hudson, 1609. — The first Dutch vessel to visit these shores was the little ship *Half-Moon*. Her captain was Henry Hudson, an Englishman, and he sailed under the Dutch flag. He was seeking that easy way to China



for which Columbus, Cabot, Cartier, and countless other seamen had vainly searched. Sailing up the Hudson River, Captain Henry Hudson thought that now, at last, the long-hunted waterway was found. The water was salt, and the tide came in and went out. But at length the water began to freshen and the stream to become so shallow that the *Half-Moon* could go no farther. It was a splendid river. Hudson named it The Great River of the Mountains, as it flowed in parts of its course by steep, towering cliffs. The Dutch settlers, however, called it the North River; but we know it by its English name of Hudson River.

66. The Dutch Fur Traders. — The Great River of the Mountains could not be used as a passage to India; but Hudson had made friends with the Indians near the site of the present city of Albany. In those days furs were very expensive in Europe. They cost so much, indeed, that only very rich people, as kings and bishops, could wear them. Furs were very cheap among these Indians, and very plentiful. Dutch fur traders came to North America. After a time they established a station at the mouth of the river, and called it Fort Amsterdam. This settlement grew into New York City. A few years later they bought the island on which Fort Amsterdam stood for fourteen dollars in goods, — cloth and beads and other things which the Indians valued. They called the island Manhattan Island.

67. The Dutch and the Indians. — Slowly Dutch colonists came and settled in New Netherland, for that was the name which they gave to the colony. For a few years they prospered. Then one of their governors, named William Kieft, ordered the massacre of some fugitive



LIFE IN A DUTCH FARM HOUSE.

Indians who were encamped where Jersey City now stands. This led to an Indian war. The Dutch farmers and their families were killed or driven to seek shelter at New Amsterdam — for that was the name given to the settlement which had grown up around the post. Prob-

bly the colony would have been utterly ruined had not English settlers in Connecticut hastened to the rescue.

68. Governor Stuyvesant. — After Kieft came Governor Peter Stuyvesant. He had a wooden leg, beautifully bound with silver bands. He also had a tremendous temper, which was always getting the mastery of him. On these occasions he stumped about on his wooden leg and used very strong-sounding Dutch words. He ruled the colony with an iron hand and persecuted vigorously those who did not agree with him. Altogether, Governor Stuyvesant is worth bearing in mind.

69. The English Conquest, 1664. — King Charles II sent out an expedition to seize the Dutch settlements. The Dutch people had been very kind to him when he was an exile, and Holland and England were at peace, but the Dutch colonies were very much in the way. So five English vessels sailed up to Fort Amsterdam and demanded its surrender. Stuyvesant was more furious than ever before. He tore the English commander's letter into little bits and threw them on the floor. He said that "he would rather be carried out dead" than surrender. But no one else at New Amsterdam wished to die, so Stuyvesant surrendered. Many years later he died peacefully at his farm or "bowery," as the Dutch called it, on Manhattan Island. New Netherland now became New York. The

become interested in colonization, and wished to found a colony where he and his fellow-Quakers could do as they liked. So he told the king that he would take some lands in America instead of the money which was due. This country was named by the king "Pennsylvania," meaning "Penn's woods." In this way William Penn



THE PENN TREATY TREE.

Under this tree William Penn made one of his treaties with the Indians.

came to be a great American landowner; and the Quakers were sure of a place of refuge from the whippings, imprisonment, and cruel deaths which they suffered in England and elsewhere.

72. Penn and the Indians. — King Charles in giving, or rather selling, Pennsylvania to Penn had sold only his interest in it. It was expected that Penn would buy

the Indians' consent to his settlement also. Lord Baltimore's colonists had bought their lands of the Indians, and other colonists had done the same thing, as, for instance, the Dutch fur traders had bought Manhattan Island, and Roger Williams had bought Providence. Penn came to America for a few months, and made several treaties with the Pennsylvania Indians and paid them for as much land as his colonists would need for some time. He also insisted that his colonists in trading with the Indians should always be perfectly fair and honest with them.

73. The Settlers of Pennsylvania.—Penn allowed people of all religions to worship as they saw fit in his colony. To Pennsylvania, therefore, came people of many races and religions; there were Welshmen and Scotch-Irishmen, and especially there were very many Germans. In fact, before many years the English were outnumbered by people of other nations. The great mass of these settlers were too poor to pay their passage money to the colony; many of them, therefore, agreed with the captain of the ship which brought them over to labor for three years or more after their arrival in the colony. These newcomers were called "redemptioners." When they landed at Philadelphia the captain sold them as servants, to the highest bidder, for three years or more. In this way he got back the passage money.

DO NOT FORGET

1. Dutch and Swedish colonists came first to the Middle Colonies.
2. The Dutch conquered the Swedes, and the English conquered the Dutch.
3. New Netherland became New York.
4. William Penn founded Pennsylvania.
5. William Penn treated the Indians fairly.

QUESTIONS

1. What did Henry Hudson do?
2. Give three names of the river he explored.
3. How did the Dutch settlements begin?
4. Why did Peter Stuyvesant surrender?
5. Who was William Penn?
6. How did he treat the Indians?
7. Who were the "redemptioners"?

VIII

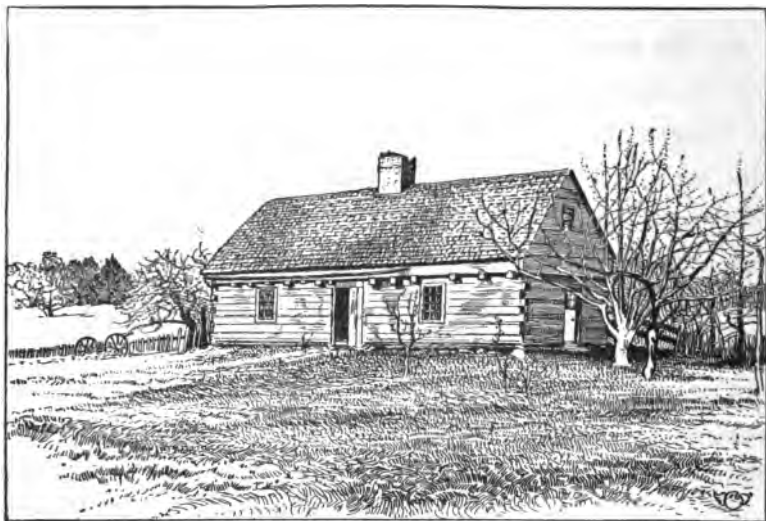
THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS

74. The Attack on Schenectady.¹—By this time there had been a great revolution in England. James II had fled to France and the king of that country had sheltered him and made war on England. When all this was going on in Europe, it could hardly be expected that Frenchmen and Englishmen in America would long continue at peace. In 1690, in the midst of winter's storms, Frenchmen and Indians marched southward from Canada and attacked Schenectady. This town was then on the western frontier of New York. It was protected by a strong wooden fence or stockade; but the inhabitants felt so secure in the middle of winter that they left the gate open. It is said that they even built two snow men to stand by the gate and keep watch. Just at dawn the French and Indian invaders stole through the open gate, burst in the house doors, and began killing the white people—children and women as well as the men. Some Mohawk Indians, who were friendly to the English, pursued the Canadians as they marched back to the St.

¹ Pronounced Sken-ék-tády.

Lawrence. Only about one half of the French and their Indian allies ever reached home again.

75. Hannah Dustan. — For years after this beginning the French attacks kept up. The most famous story of this early time of the French and Indian Wars is that of



A NEW ENGLAND "GARRISON HOUSE."

In the frontier towns there were several of these "garrison houses." These were built of logs, and the upper story overhung the lower. This house was attacked by the Indians and is still standing.

Hannah Dustan. She was a New England woman. She was captured at Haverhill with another woman and hurried northward to Canada by a small party of Indians, — among them was an English boy, who had been captured some years before. One day Mrs. Dustan asked

one of the Indians where he would hit her with a tomahawk to kill her instantly, and the Indian showed her the exact spot. That night, when the Indians were sleeping, she and her companions and the captive boy armed themselves with tomahawks and killed all the Indians excepting one old woman and a boy, who ran off into the woods. Embarking in an Indian canoe the three white fugitives drifted down the Merrimac River to Haverhill. And so Mrs. Dustan returned safely to her husband and seven children. One child, who was taken with her, was killed by the Indians on the first day, and her house was burned down. But the escape was a most wonderful one, and Mrs. Dustan at once became famous.

76. Capture of Louisburg, 1745. — In the course of these long wars the colonists sent out many expeditions to attack the French settlements. Some of these expeditions were badly managed and ended in disaster; others were better conducted and resulted in victory. The most successful expedition of all was one to seize Louisburg, a fortified town on the island of Cape Breton. The British admiral commanding the British fleet on the North Atlantic coast thought that it was all nonsense for the colonists to attempt the capture of a fortified town, and refused to help them. The colonists, however, went on with their preparations. Major William Pepperell of Kittery, Maine, took command. He sailed with his expedition from

Boston and reached Cape Breton Island before the ice had gone away from the coast. The Louisburgers could not believe their eyes when they saw the New Englanders marching to the attack. They yielded as soon as they could. But the English government did not seem to care to keep places which had been captured by colonists. They restored Louisburg to the French. It had to be conquered again in a few years by the British generals, Amherst and Wolfe, after a great deal of trouble.

DO NOT FORGET

1. The French and Indian Wars, which began with an attack on Schenectady, lasted many years.
2. In 1745 the New Englanders captured Louisburg.

QUESTIONS

1. Where is Schenectady? What happened there?
2. How did Mrs. Dustan escape?
3. Where was Louisburg?
4. In what year was it captured?

IX

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

77. Franklin's Boyhood. — Benjamin Franklin was a Boston boy. His father was a tallow chandler and soap boiler and had a family of seventeen children. Benjamin was the fifteenth child. When he was only ten years of age his father took him from school and set him to cutting wicks for candles, filling dipping molds, tending shop, and running errands. The boy hated this work and longed to go to sea. His father declared against this plan and apprenticed him to his brother James, a printer. Benjamin was a good deal of an athlete. He was a fine swimmer and boatman, and was a leader among his playmates.

78. Franklin's Education. — This boy left school at ten and did what he could to earn his bread and lodging; when he was twenty years of age his learning attracted attention wherever he went. He taught himself in the odd moments when he was not working or exercising. He borrowed books, he spent all his money in buying books, he starved himself to save money to buy a book. When he was still a mere boy he wrote ballads about pirates and shipwrecks and printed them on his brother's press. He then sold them about the streets. But his

father told him that poets were generally beggars, so he gave up writing poetry very abruptly, for the last thing he wished to be was a beggar. Instead of writing poetry he turned his energies to improving his prose style, and



THE KITE EXPERIMENT.

Franklin was always making experiments. In this one he proved that a kite could be used to tow one through the water. Franklin was one of the finest swimmers in the world, and at one time thought of becoming a teacher of swimming.

worked so hard and so successfully that in a few years he became one of the best writers in the colonies. He also perfected himself in arithmetic, in which he had twice failed at school.

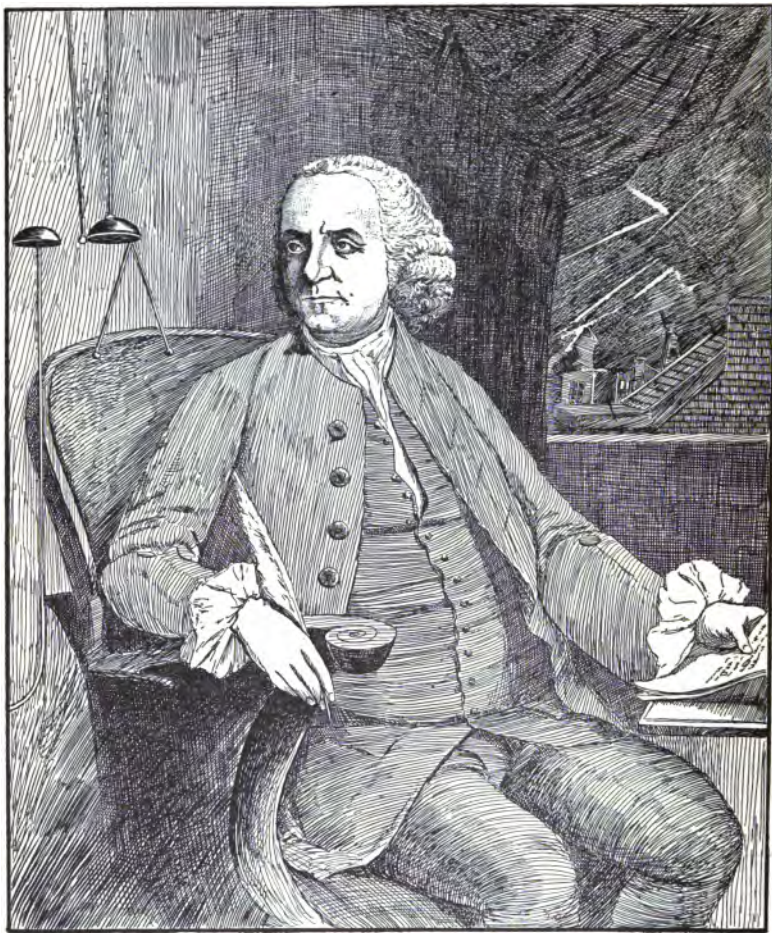
79. Franklin runs away. — Benjamin and his brother did not get on very well together. Sometimes the older brother beat the younger one. At length Benjamin could bear it no longer. He smuggled himself on board of a

coasting sloop bound for New York, as that was the nearest place where there was a printing press; but there was no work for him in New York. So on he went to Philadelphia where there was also a printing press, and the only one south of New York.

80. Franklin's Arrival at Philadelphia. — Storm, rain, and cold marked the way from New York to Philadelphia. In his working clothes, with his pockets bulging with shirts and stockings, a loaf of bread under each arm, and munching a piece of a third loaf, Benjamin Franklin made his entrance upon the scene of his future life. As he passed a doorway there stood a girl who thought he made an awkward, ridiculous appearance, and laughed as she looked at him; she afterwards became his wife. All the bread that he could not eat he gave to a woman who was poorer than he, for Franklin still had about a dollar left. Then entering a Quaker meeting-house — for it was Sunday — he fell fast asleep. A few years later, after many adventures, Franklin set up for himself as a printer. This part of his life you may read about in his own words in his *Autobiography*, or “Life written by himself.”

81. A Prosperous Printer. — Franklin worked early and late — early, before his neighbors were out of bed, and late, after they had retired for the night. He always lived within his means and avoided idle companions. His reputation for industry and good workmanship rapidly

spread. Offers of money and of work came to him from many persons. He soon began to publish a newspaper.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Notice the electrical apparatus at the back of the chair and the lightning outside.

There was another paper already in existence in Philadelphia, but Franklin's speedily proved to be the better. He was a very good writer, was witty, and very energetic. He carefully excluded all personal abuse from its columns, and strove to have the earliest news, and to make his paper instructive and entertaining.

82. "Poor Richard." — In 1732, when his paper was well started, he began the publication of an almanac under the name of Richard Saunders. It is usually known, however, as *Poor Richard's Almanac*. Every vacant space in this pamphlet Franklin filled with bits of good advice and worldly wisdom; as, for example, "It is hard for an empty sack to stand upright;" "Many words will not fill a bushel;" "God helps them that help themselves;" "Lost time is never found again." These, and "Poor Richard's" other sayings, were finally gathered into a book. This book became widely known; it has been reprinted more than four hundred times, and has been translated into French, German, Italian, Spanish, Danish, Swedish, Welsh, Polish, Gaelic, Russian, Bohemian, Dutch, Chinese, and other languages.

83. Franklin's Rules for Conduct. — Franklin also drew up a set of rules for his own daily conduct. Among these were: "Eat not to dullness," "Avoid trifling conversation," "Wrong none by doing injuries." He soon found that he had too many rules for his guidance. So he made up

a table of virtues, thirteen in number. He then ruled a page of a book in squares, each square standing for a virtue and a day. On each page there were seven sets of squares, one set for Sunday, another for Monday, and so on, one set for each day of the week; each set of squares was thirteen lines deep, one for each virtue. Every evening he would sit down and mark a dot in its proper square for each fall from virtue. By comparing half a dozen pages he could see if he were conquering his faults, or if his faults were conquering him. Even when he had become one of the foremost men in the world, Franklin still carried with him a little ivory book ruled in a similar manner — as a sort of reminder of the weak points which he had found in his character.

84. Franklin as a Man of Science. — It was as a man of science that Franklin became most widely known before the Revolutionary War. His greatest discovery was the fact that ordinary electricity made by rubbing a glass tube, and the lightning which comes down from the clouds, are the same. The truth of this idea Franklin showed by drawing down the electricity from the clouds by means of a kite and string and then performing with the electricity thus obtained the usual electrical experiments. Franklin's description of his experiments attracted attention in England and in France and made his name well known throughout the civilized world.

85. Colonial Life. — This little study of Franklin's early life shows us that in the first part of the eighteenth century life in the colonies was becoming a little more like the life of our own time. Newspapers were established; printing presses were becoming common; people were finding time for reading and study. Franklin was for many years deputy postmaster-general. This is interesting, because it shows that some intercourse must have grown up between the people of the several colonies, or they would not have supported a postal service, even so imperfect as that which Franklin managed.

DO NOT FORGET

1. Benjamin Franklin was born in Boston.
2. He discovered that electricity and lightning were the same.

QUESTIONS

1. Why did Franklin go to Philadelphia?
2. How did he educate himself?
3. What did he do for general education?
4. What were some of "Poor Richard's" sayings?
5. What were some of Franklin's rules of conduct?
6. What was his greatest discovery?

X

GEORGE WASHINGTON

86. Franklin and Washington. — These two great men grew up so differently that it is worth while to note how very unlike they were, although they worked together at the same time and for the same object — the independence and organization of the United States. One was a New Englander, the other a Virginian. One was a student, a man of business, a politician, a diplomatist; the other was a land surveyor, a soldier, a leader of men.

87. The Young Surveyor. — George Washington and Abraham Lincoln — the two greatest Presidents of the United States — were land surveyors. When only sixteen years of age Washington surveyed his brother's turnip field. He did the work so well that Lord Fairfax, who lived in the neighborhood, hired him to survey large tracts of land in the wilderness of the frontiers of Virginia. Washington was a born hunter and fighter. He was six feet three inches tall, and weighed over two hundred pounds. He had no sense of fear. The first rattlesnake he killed only aroused his curiosity; when an army was going to pieces around him he was only more clear headed and courageous. This life in the wilderness, at the head of

a surveyor's expedition, gave Washington self-reliance and habits of command. When he had thus schooled himself to earn his living, he inherited from his brother the great estate of Mt. Vernon on the Potomac. Later he married a rich widow. In these two ways he became one of the richest men in Virginia, and, indeed, in the colonies.

88. Washington as a Fighter. — Washington came from a fighting family. His grandfather had waged war so vigorously against the Virginia and Maryland Indians that he had earned the name of "Devourer of Villages." At one time George Washington thought of entering the British navy as a midshipman. His mother fortunately put an end to that plan. His brother then secured the services of two old soldiers to teach the youngster fencing and other military exercises and the art of war.

89. Rules of Civility. — Besides learning how to survey land, to lead men, and something of the art of war, Washington taught himself the art of good manners. When he was about eight years of age, he got hold of a book called the *Young Man's Companion*. This book contained all kinds of information, from the best way to make ink to doctoring the sick. The most famous portion of it, however, is the "Rules for Civility," one hundred and ten in number. This is the most famous portion of the book because Washington copied

the rules into a copy book, stopping every now and then, when he was tired, to draw a picture of a bird or a man. With all his great self-control, Washington never succeeded in living up to all the one hundred and ten rules. But he certainly always observed these three "rules of civility":

"When you meet with one of greater quality than yourself, stop and retire, especially if it be at a door or any strait¹ place, to give way for him to pass.

"Think before you speak; pronounce not imperfectly, nor bring out your words too hastily, but orderly and distinctly.

"Speak not evil of the absent, for it is unjust."

90. Washington in Society. — The greater part of Washington's life was spent in war and in discharging the duties of President of the United States. Most people saw him at the head of his army or at some official reception, when he felt that he represented the dignity of the American people. On such occasions he was as grave and cold as any European king or emperor. In private life, however, he was quite another man. He was especially fond of having young people about him, and was pleased with the jokes, good humor, and gayety of his companions. He particularly liked dancing the square dances of the time, and on one

¹ Strait place: a narrow place.

occasion danced for three hours without once sitting down. There were no circuses in those days, but when a dancing bear came to New York when Washington was President, he greatly enjoyed his performances.

DO NOT FORGET

1. Washington's early life and training fitted him to be a soldier.
2. He taught himself good manners.
3. He was grave or gay as the occasion demanded.

QUESTIONS

1. What was Washington's first bit of work? How did he do it?
2. What other great American did the same kind of work?
3. How was Washington trained for war?
4. Give three of his Rules of Conduct.
5. Why was he so grave and cold?
6. Was he fond of amusements?

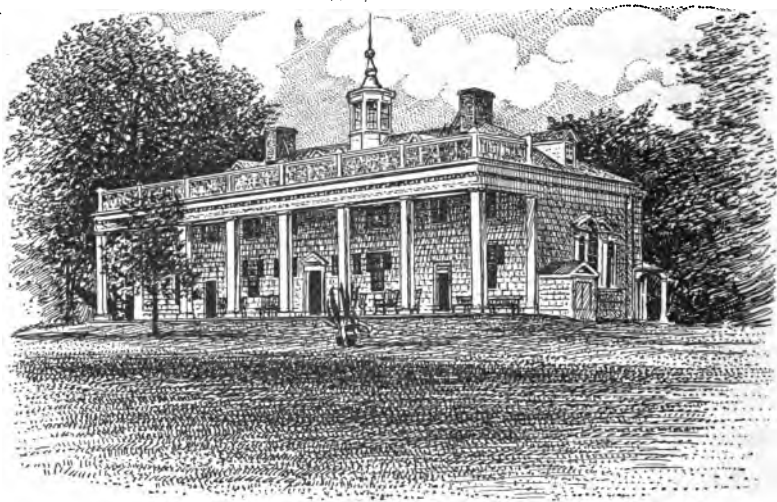
XI

THE LAST FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

91. Washington's Journey to the French Fort.—The last French and Indian War began in 1754. It was brought on by the French building a line of forts on the Alleghany River in what is now western Pennsylvania. When the news of what the Frenchmen were doing came to Virginia, Governor Dinwiddie was very angry, for Virginia claimed that region as her own. He sent a messenger with a letter warning the French to go away, but the messenger turned back before he had gone very far. Governor Dinwiddie then looked about him for a more resolute man. He knew of Washington and asked him to go. Washington set out with a fur trader named Gist and some Indians. He crossed the mountains and delivered his letter to the French commander. But the Frenchman refused absolutely to abandon the country.

92. Washington's Homeward Journey.—The trip back to Virginia was a good deal more dangerous than the outward journey had been. Washington and Gist, with an Indian guide, set out to walk over the mountains. They had not gone very far when the Indian offered to carry Washington's gun; but he felt that he would be safer

with the gun in his own hand and kept it. It was fortunate that he did so, because some time afterward happening to look back, he saw the Indian aiming at him. The Indian fired, but he hit neither of the white men.



MT. VERNON.

They rushed on him before he could reload his gun, disarmed him, and let him go. They then set forth, and after many hair-breadth escapes reached the Potomac once more. Washington's own account of this journey is very interesting, and sometime you must read it.

93. Fort Necessity. — Governor Dinwiddie now got together some soldiers and sent them to drive off the French. Washington had showed himself to be so brave

and strong that he was placed second in command of the expedition. His chief soon fell ill, and Washington took command of the force. Advancing westward he found that the French were even more active. He met a party of Frenchmen; his men opened fire and killed the French leader. Washington then built Fort Necessity and tried to defend it against the enemy, but he was obliged to surrender. The Frenchmen could not take care of so many prisoners, so they allowed them to return to Virginia. The surrender was made on July 4, 1754. A new army was soon raised and Washington given chief command.

94. **Braddock's Defeat.** — The British government now sent General Braddock with a force of British regulars to capture the French forts. General Braddock did not think highly of colonists or their ways of making war. He collected immense quantities of supplies, which he could not move until Franklin came to his assistance. He then made a road over the Alleghany Mountains. All of this took a great deal of time and gave the French a chance to strengthen Fort Duquesne and to make other preparations for defense.



Braddock appointed Washington to be one of his aids ; but did not listen to his advice. On the army pressed, without making any attempt to find out whether the French and Indians were near at hand or far away. Suddenly, as Braddock's men were nearing the end of their long march, Frenchmen and Indians behind trees opened fire on them. In vain the regulars formed in line of battle, for their enemies were concealed. It was not pleasant standing there to be shot down by some one who was hidden away. So the British regulars turned and ran. The French and Indians could not pursue them, for a body of colonial soldiers had found shelter behind trees, and held them off. Washington himself stood in the open, encouraging his countrymen. Then he and the colonists slowly retired, fighting as they went. Braddock was mortally wounded. His second in command, hearing what had happened at the front, fled as fast as he could. And that was the end of Braddock and his campaign.

95. Results of Braddock's Defeat. — This battle and disaster taught Washington many valuable lessons. For one thing, it showed him that British regulars were human beings after all, and could run away like other people. It did not cure the British of the habit of looking down on the colonists. Now Washington was not the man to be treated as an inferior. He journeyed from the Potomac to Boston to lay the case of colonial officers before the commander-in-chief. It was this journey that

made Washington's name and figure known to the northern colonists.

96. End of the French and Indian Wars. — For some time after Braddock's defeat the war continued to go against the British and the colonists. Then affairs began to mend and finally the British and the colonists became everywhere successful. Fort Duquesne was captured, Canada was invaded, and the French expelled from the neighborhood of the English colonies. But these later campaigns can best be studied in larger books.

DO NOT FORGET

1. The French built forts on land claimed by the English.
2. Washington journeyed to the French forts with a letter.
3. He commanded the Virginia army and surrendered to the French.
4. The British general, Braddock, was defeated by the French.
5. Finally the French were expelled, 1763.

QUESTIONS

1. Why did Governor Dinwiddie select Washington as his messenger?
2. When did Washington surrender Fort Necessity?
3. What did Braddock think of the colonists?
4. Who saved Braddock's army from destruction?
5. How did the war end?

XII

THE COLONISTS AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

97. English Ideas of Colonial Dependence. — Great Britain was then ruled by George III with the help of a few men most of whom did entirely as he wished, and thought very much the way that he thought. One of their ideas was that colonists were only fit to be governed by the “mother country.” As these men governed the “mother country,” this was the same thing as saying that they themselves were the rulers of the colonists. So they set on foot a plan to make the colonists pay taxes to which their consent had never been asked, and which the colonists saw no need whatever of paying.

98. The Stamp Tax. — One of these taxes was called the Stamp Tax, because the act of Parliament laying it required wills and other legal papers, newspapers, almanacs, college degrees, playing cards, and many other things to have stamps on them, or to be written or printed on stamped paper. Benjamin Franklin was then in England as agent for the two great colonies of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. He did all that he could do to make the British rulers see how foolish this law was; but they would not see it.

99. **Stamp Act Resisted.**—The colonists, however, had not the slightest idea of obeying this law. They passed resolutions that only colonial assemblies could tax colonists. They held a congress at New York of delegates

The TIMES are
Dreadful
Direful
Doleful, and
DOLLAR-LESS



of the STAMP
Of the fatal Stamp

Thursday, October 31. 1765. THE *NUMB. 1195.*

PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

EXPIRING: In Hopes of a Resurrection to LIFE again

I

AM sorry to be obliged to acquaint my Readers that as the Stamp Act is found to be obligatory upon us after the first of November ensuing, (the fatal 1st of Novr) the Publisher of this Paper unable to

bear the Burthen, has thought it expedient to stop a while, in order to deliberate, whether any Methods can be found to elude the Claims forged for us, and escape the infernal Slavery, which it is hoped, from the last Representations now made against that Act, may be effected. Mean while, I must earnestly Request every Individual

of my Subscribers many of whom have been long behind Hand, that they would immediately Discharge their respective Arrears that I may be able, not only to support myself during the Interval, but be better prepared to proceed again with this Paper, whenever an opening for that Purpose appears, which I hope will be soon.

WILLIAM BRADFORD.

THE DAY BEFORE THAT SET FOR THE STAMP TAX TO BEGIN.

from the colonies and voted that colonists had the right to tax themselves. The newspapers were printed without stamps, and the judges held their courts without requiring the use of stamps. Parliament repealed the Stamp Act; but at the same time it passed a worse act declaring that it had the right to make all sorts of laws binding the colonists without their consent being asked.

100. Patrick Henry's Great Speech. — It was in the contest over the Stamp Act that Patrick Henry made his great speech in the Virginia legislature. Henry was a busy young lawyer and was not accustomed to speaking in legislative bodies. He felt shy at first, but as he went on he forgot himself and his hearers. Thomas Jefferson was then a student at Williamsburg, and he has told us about the speech and the stir it made. The orator began by moving the adoption of certain resolutions which he had drawn up. He then went on to describe how foolish and unlawful it was for the British Parliament and the British king to tax the American colonists. It was oppression and could only lead to trouble. "Cæsar and Tarquin had each his Brutus," he exclaimed, and went on, "Charles I, his Cromwell, and George III" — "Treason, treason," shouted the speaker of the assembly, "Treason, treason," echoed from every side. But Henry quietly concluded with "may profit by their example. If that be treason, make the most of it."

101. The Tea Tax. — One would have thought that the resistance to the Stamp Act would have taught the British rulers that the colonists were not likely to stand much interference with their freedom without vigorous protests. But a few years after the Stamp Act was repealed, Parliament passed a new act laying a tax on all paint, paper, and tea imported into the colonies. Again



A HOUSE IN OLD BOSTON.

Faneuil Hall was on the opposite side of the street.

the colonists passed resolutions and refused to have anything to do with the things which were taxed. This would never do, so quantities of tea were sent out from England without being ordered. "We will see," said the British rulers, "whether these colonists will pay taxes levied by Parliament." And they soon saw; for the colonists regarded the taxed tea as worse than poison. They simply would not buy it. In Boston they went on board the tea ships disguised as Mohawk Indians. They hoisted the tea chests on deck, broke them open, and threw them overboard. This was called the Boston Tea Party and greatly angered the British rulers. The people of the other colonies were equally patriotic. From North to South they refused to use any tea on which the tax was paid.

102. The Boston Port Act. — The rulers of Britain now determined to punish the people of Boston and Massachusetts for their disobedience of laws passed by the Parliament of Great Britain in which they were not represented. So Parliament passed several more laws. One of these put an end to the free government of Massachusetts. Another closed the harbor of Boston to trade and commerce—not a single thing should be landed on the wharves of Boston until the destroyed tea was paid for. But the Boston people had no idea whatever of paying for the tea; they would starve first.

103. Action of the Colonies. — The people of the other colonies, instead of standing idly by and seeing the Bostonians starve, sent them large quantities of food and clothing. The people of Charleston, South Carolina, for instance, sent two hundred barrels of rice. Washington sent a flock of sheep. He would gladly have raised a regiment at his own expense and marched at its head to Massachusetts.

104. First Continental Congress. — Up to this time the people of the English colonies had thought of themselves as Englishmen. They now began to speak of themselves as Americans and to deny absolutely that Parliament had any power to make laws of any kind for them. In 1774 delegates from the English colonies on the continent met at Philadelphia. This body was called the First Continental Congress. Most of its members were not willing to go to war. But they all consented to the formation of an American association compelling all the colonists to refuse to use English goods until Parliament should repeal the hated laws.

DO NOT FORGET

1. The rulers of Britain passed the Stamp Act to tax the colonists, 1765.
2. The colonists resisted because they thought that they were not represented in Parliament, and the Stamp Act was repealed.
3. The British next taxed tea and other goods brought into the colonies.

4. The colonists refused to drink the taxed tea.
5. In 1774 the First Continental Congress met.

QUESTIONS

1. What did George III think was the duty of good colonists?
2. Why was the Stamp Act a bad law?
3. What became of it?
4. What did the Boston people do with the tea?
5. What was the Boston Port Act?
6. Why did the Continental Congress meet? and when?
7. What work did it do?



PAUL REVERE'S PISTOL.



THE SPIRIT OF 1776.

XIII

THE BRITISH ATTACK THE COLONISTS

105. General Gage at Boston.—General Gage was the commander-in-chief of the British soldiers in America. He was now sent to Boston to command the army there, and also to act as royal governor of Massachusetts. It turned out to be exceedingly difficult to govern the people of Massachusetts without their consent, even with the help of ten thousand regulars. General Gage, indeed, could hardly feed and shelter his troops. The farmers would not sell him food and firewood for his men, or hay and grain for his horses. After great efforts he sometimes managed to get a cart load of wood or a boat load of hay. But the wood and the hay were not safe until actually unloaded in Boston; for the carts tipped over in inconvenient places, and the boats sank at the wharves.

106. The Minutemen.—The colonists now made preparations for fighting. They began drilling all over New England. Some of them in each town promised to be ready to turn out at a minute's warning—for no one could tell when the fighting would begin or where. These men were called the minutemen. The New Englanders

also collected cannon, muskets, powder, balls, lead, camping outfits, flour, and wagons, at various convenient places, to be ready at hand when the first attack should be made. General Gage sent his officers, sometimes disguised as farmers, into the country to spy out the doings of the colonists, and to make maps showing the towns and the roads.

107. The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere.—While General Gage was spying on the colonists, they were looking pretty closely into what he was doing. In April, 1775, he made up his mind to seize a large quantity of military equipment which had been collected at Concord, about eighteen miles from Boston. But the colonists knew of his decision almost as soon as he had made it. Most of the stores were removed from Concord, and Paul Revere was stationed at Charlestown ready to ride forth and alarm the country the moment the soldiers actually started. Late in the evening of April 18, 1775, a signal lantern, in a Boston church tower, showed him that the soldiers were coming. Mounting his horse, he rode over Charlestown Neck, through Medford to Lexington. There he told John Hancock and Samuel Adams—two patriot leaders—that the British were coming to seize them. As he rode along through the darkness, whenever he came to a house or a village he shouted out: “The regulars are coming! The regulars are

coming!" Soon the bells began to ring, and the minute-men to rush forth from their homes, slinging on their powder horns as they ran. At Lexington Revere met



THE LEXINGTON MINUTEMAN.

William Dawes, who had ridden out from Boston through Brookline and Cambridge. Just beyond Lexington they were both captured by some lurking British officers; but not until they had done their work, for the countryside was alarmed.

108. Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775. — Meanwhile twelve hundred British soldiers had been ferried across the Charles River from Boston and had begun their long march to Concord. At the break of day they approached the village of Lexington. On the common were about one hundred minutemen. Their leader was Captain John Parker, an old soldier of the French and Indian Wars. Turning toward his men, he said: "Stand your ground! Don't fire unless fired upon; but if they mean to have a war, let it begin here." As the British came on, Major Pitcairn was in the front. Brandishing his sword, he shouted to the men of Lexington: "Lay down your arms, you rebels! Disperse, you villains! Disperse, I say!" The regulars then fired on the minutemen. They killed Captain Parker and seven more, and wounded eight or ten of them. The rest escaped and found shelter behind a stone wall.

109. Battle of Concord. — The British then marched on to Concord and destroyed all of the military stores that they could find. But most of the powder and other things had been removed to safe places before they arrived. Several hundred militiamen soon gathered on a hill near the village. Burning to revenge their slaughtered countrymen, they attacked a party of soldiers who were guarding a bridge across the Concord River and drove

them away.¹ The British now thought that it was time to begin the return march to Boston.' As soon as they were clear of the houses of Concord, they were fired upon by the patriots from every hill, barn, bit of woods, and



THE NINETEENTH OF APRIL, 1775.

stone wall. At Lexington they found Lord Percy with a strong body of infantry and artillery which General Gage had sent from Boston on the first news that the colonists

¹ Ralph Waldo Emerson, the Concord poet, has immortalized this incident in the following lines : —

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world.

were resisting the regulars. Many of the British never reached Lexington. Of those who did, some were so exhausted that they dropped on the ground, "their tongues hanging out like dogs." As soon as they left Lexington for Boston, the battle began again, and continued until the British reached the shelter of the guns of the frigates anchored off Charlestown. In this way began the war which ended in the independence of the United States.

DO NOT FORGET

1. The battles of Lexington and Concord were fought on April 19, 1775.

QUESTIONS

1. What difficulties had General Gage at Boston?
2. Who were the minutemen?
3. Why did Paul Revere set out on his ride? What happened to him?
4. What did Captain Parker say?
5. How did the battle of Lexington begin?
6. Repeat Emerson's words.
7. Describe the flight of the British from Concord and Lexington.

XIV

BUNKER HILL AND INDEPENDENCE

110. The Second Continental Congress.—Congress now met again. It declared the war begun at Lexington to be the affair of all the colonists. It adopted the New England army at Boston as the Continental Army. It set about sending reënforcements to the New Englanders, and appointed a commander-in-chief and other officers. From this time on the struggle, in place of being between a few Massachusetts colonists and the British, as the British had expected it would be, became a contest between the British rulers on the one side and the people of the thirteen united colonies on the other.

111. General Washington.—There could be no question as to the commander-in-chief; Washington was the only well-known colonist who had held high rank in war. John Adams of Massachusetts nominated him for the first place. Coming from a New Englander, the suggestion that a Virginian should lead the army, at the moment consisting almost entirely of New Englanders, had a very happy effect in the Middle and Southern colonies.

112. Bunker Hill.—Washington was appointed commander-in-chief on June 15, 1775. Two days later,

while he was at Philadelphia, the battle of Bunker Hill was fought. On the night of June 16 Colonel Prescott and a thousand men marched from Cambridge to seize Charlestown peninsula. They speedily built a fort on the top of Breed's Hill, which rose just behind the village of Charlestown, but the battle is always spoken of as if the



BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

fort had been on Bunker Hill. When morning dawned the war ships opened fire on the daring little fort. The soldiers were frightened at first by the sound of the big cannon balls whistling past them or burying themselves in the earth. But Colonel Prescott coolly walked around the top of the fort. This encouraged the men, and they

went on with their work. Then came reënforcements. Especially important was a body of New Hampshire men under the command of General John Stark. These stationed themselves behind a rail fence. It took the British a long time to ferry their men across from Boston, and then they had to sit down and eat dinner. It was afternoon before they marched to the attack. When they came, the Americans waited until they could see the whites of the British soldiers' eyes. Then they fired and shot down whole rows of British soldiers. The rest fled. But their officers rallied them, and again they came on, and again ran back. This time the officers had great difficulty to make them go on again; they could be seen striking them with their swords. When they attacked a third time the British were successful, for the Americans had shot away all their powder. They used their muskets as clubs, but could not long withstand the British bayonets. They ran away as well as they could. When Washington heard of this gallant defense he declared that "the liberties of America are safe." He hastened to Massachusetts and took command of the blockading army on July 3, 1775.

113. Evacuation of Boston.¹ — General Washington found it very hard to drive the British out of Boston. Not that

¹ Evacuation, as used in this place, means the withdrawal of the British troops from Boston.

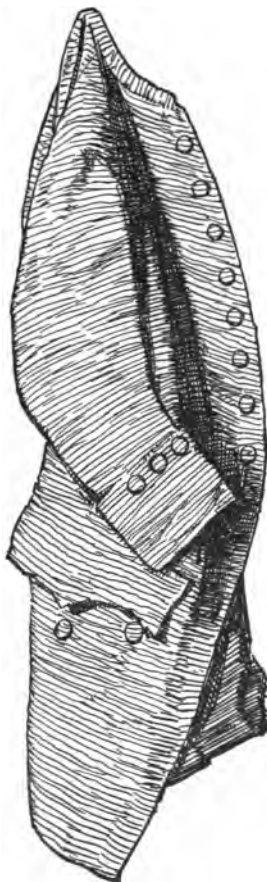
the British troubled him very much, for they had learned a lesson at Bunker Hill which they could not easily forget. But his own men were always marching home to take care of their families just as he had begun to make good soldiers of them. In the winter his whole army was made over. Even a greater trouble was the fact that Washington had very few cannon and almost no powder. At length both cannon and ammunition were captured from the British, and Washington made preparations to bring the siege of Boston to a close. He planned a great surprise for the enemy. He carried his plans out so carefully that he built a fort on Dorchester Heights, within gunshot of the houses and wharves of Boston, before the British knew what he was about. They embarked on their ships and sailed away, first to Halifax and then to New York. This was on March 17, 1776. The siege of Boston had lasted almost eleven months.

114. Thomas Jefferson.—While Washington had been fighting the British at Boston another Virginian had been hard at work in Congress persuading members that the colonies must be independent. This Virginian was Thomas Jefferson. He had none of the early struggles with poverty which make Franklin's story so interesting; he had none of the adventures in the forest which make Washington's early years attractive. Jefferson simply grew up like many other Virginia boys. He was very fond of reading and

of English composition. He soon gained great skill in stating his ideas in clear, simple language, which any one could understand. And Jefferson's ideas were very good. The rulers of Britain thought that they had the right to govern the American colonists without their consent. Jefferson thought that this idea was perfectly absurd. He denied that the British Parliament could make any laws whatever for the colonies. He drew up a long list of the wrong and tyrannical doings of George III and the British Parliament.

115. Reasons for Independence. — All through these contests, from the time of the Stamp Act onwards the colonists had shown the greatest patience. They were patient because they loved to be Englishmen, and loved England and English institutions. But the injustice of Britain's rulers and the killing of their countrymen in the battles around Boston turned this love into hate. They were now ready and anxious to declare themselves independent of Great Britain. Besides this the royal governors had either run away or had been driven out. The colonists had established new governments and were governing themselves without paying any attention to King George or his Parliament. Under these circumstances the Virginia delegates in Congress proposed the adoption of a resolution declaring the thirteen colonies to be free and independent states.

116. Formation of the Declaration of Independence. — It seemed best to have the reasons for this action distinctly stated.



FRANKLIN'S COAT.

It is not certain when he wore this coat; it may have been at the Adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

Congress therefore appointed a committee of five: Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston, to draw up the declaration. Jefferson was clearly the best man to make this statement. He sat down, without book or notes, and wrote out the declaration nearly in its present form. Congress, when it came to discuss the document, struck out a clause condemning the trade in negro slaves, and made a few changes in the actual words. Jefferson was irritated by these changes, so Franklin told him the story of the hatter's sign. At first it read: "John Thompson, Hatter. Makes and sells hats for ready money," with a picture of a hat. One friend advised him to omit the word "Hatter," because it meant the same thing as the words "makes

hats." Then the next friend said that no one cared about the maker of the hats if they were good. And the words "makes hats" were stricken out. A third friend observed that "sells hats" was useless, as no one expected him to give away the hats, and out went the word "sells." Finally nothing was left but the name "John Thompson" and the figure of a hat. Whether Franklin's story made Jefferson more cheerful is not known; but on July 4, 1776, the great declaration was adopted. Later it was signed by the members of Congress.

117. The Great Declaration. — Every one should read the Declaration of Independence constantly until it is known by heart. It begins with a statement of the reasons for its existence; namely, that a "decent respect for the opinions of mankind" makes it desirable to state the reasons for the separation from Great Britain. Jefferson then laid down the great ideas of government as follows: (1) that all men are created equal; (2) that every man has a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; (3) that governments are instituted to secure these blessings; (4) that every righteous government rests on the consent of the governed; and (5) that when any government fails to come up to these standards it should be overthrown, and a better one set up in its place. In the second part of the declaration Jefferson shows how the British rulers had broken these great laws of nature, although

the colonists had repeatedly called their attention to their acts of oppression. And finally the British people, when appealed to, had taken the side of their government. Nothing therefore could be done except to separate from Great Britain.

118. The Retreat from New York. — At once it seemed that the great declaration was not worth the paper upon which it was written. For the British landed on Long Island in such great numbers that Washington and the Continental Army were able to do little to stop them. In a fog the Americans who were not captured by the British were ferried across the East River to New York. Then they retreated from Manhattan Island. Some of them went up the Hudson. Washington with General Greene and the main body of troops retired across New Jersey and across the Delaware River, pursued all the time by British soldiers under Lord Cornwallis. When the Americans were safe on the southern side of the Delaware, Cornwallis returned to New York to rest, leaving strong garrisons at Trenton and other outposts.

119. Trenton, December 26, 1776. — Now at length was Washington's opportunity to strike a blow at the British and revive the drooping spirits of the Americans. The Delaware was filled with floating ice. But Washington managed to get a body of troops across it some distance above Trenton. He then marched all night through a

hard northwest storm,— you must remember that it was Christmas night. At daybreak the Americans reached Trenton. The garrison there was composed of German veterans hired by Great Britain to fight the colonists. These were called Hessians. In astonishment these Germans got out of bed and formed lines in the cold, snow-covered fields. And this was what they found: (1) Greene



WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.

with cannon holding the road to New York; (2) Sullivan with more cannon, holding the road up the Delaware; and (3) Stark holding the bridge leading southward. There was nothing for the Hessians to do save to surrender, and they surrendered. The sight of a thousand of them marching through Philadelphia as captives a couple of days later put new courage into every one. Washing-

ton's wonderful stroke at Trenton gave new meaning to the Declaration of Independence. It was the turning-point of the war.

DO NOT FORGET

1. The Second Continental Congress assumed control of the war.
2. The battle of Bunker Hill taught the colonists how to fight the British.
3. Declaration of Independence adopted, July 4, 1776.
4. Washington's victory at Trenton revived American hopes, December, 1776.

QUESTIONS

1. Why was Washington appointed commander-in-chief?
2. Tell the story of Bunker Hill.
3. Why was Jefferson chosen to write the great declaration?
4. What are the principal points of the declaration?
5. What day and year was it adopted?
6. Tell the story of the Trenton campaign. In what year and month was it fought?
7. Why was it important?

XV

VALLEY FORGE AND THE FRENCH ALLIANCE

120. The British in Philadelphia. — The loss of a thousand soldiers at Trenton did not stop the British very long, for they had thousands more. In 1777 General Howe captured Philadelphia, where Congress had been sitting. Washington did everything possible to prevent the British taking the city ; but in the end he was obliged to retire to a strong position in the hills about thirty miles from Philadelphia, at a place called Valley Forge.

121. Valley Forge. — The soldiers set to work building huts from logs and branches of trees. They filled the cracks with mud and tried to make them warm and comfortable. But do what they could it was impossible to keep warm. Their huts, indeed, were the best things they had. Their clothes were in rags, many of them had no shoes, all of them were half starved most of the time. Meanwhile on the Hudson their comrades had captured a whole British army — officers and all.

122. Burgoyne's Campaign. — It was the summer of the year 1777, when the British general Burgoyne marched southward from Canada along the line of the old French invasions. He reached the Hudson safely ; but

once there his fortune forsook him. At Bennington in Vermont General Stark defeated one part of his army. General Schuyler had done well his part by blocking the forest roads with tree trunks and filling the rivers with anything that would stop the British. In fact,



BURGOYNE'S SURRENDER.

The central figure is General Gates.

General Schuyler delayed Burgoyne for so long a time that when he crossed the Hudson and continued his march southward, he suddenly came upon a strong American army posted on Bemis Heights, south of Saratoga. This army was commanded by Horatio Gates; it was led by Benjamin Lincoln, Daniel Mor-

gan, and Benedict Arnold: Against these men and their brave soldiers Burgoyne could do nothing. He fought two battles, and then marched back to Saratoga. But when he got there he found the ford across the Hudson strongly guarded by New England militiamen. He could not march northward through the wilderness. His soldiers had nothing to eat, and the cannon balls from the American guns whistled through the camp. October 16, 1777, he surrendered his whole army.

123. Plots against Washington. — Many members of Congress now thought that it would be a good plan to have a change of commanders and give Gates the chief office. We must not think harshly of these men because they could not know at the time how the success of the campaign against Burgoyne was due to Lincoln, Morgan, Arnold, Stark and their soldiers, and how little it was due to Gates. Everything had been in his favor, and everything had been against Washington. Finally the plot failed, and soon, indeed, Washington was given the powers of a dictator.¹

124. The French Alliance. — For some time Dr. Franklin and other American agents had been in France trying to secure arms, money, and clothing from the French government. In this endeavor they had been very successful. Now when the Frenchmen heard of the defeat

¹ Dictator is a man who exercises absolute power.

of Burgoyne, they were anxious to enter into an alliance with the Americans against their old enemies, the British. This treaty of alliance was signed at Paris, France, in February, 1778. The next summer the British abandoned Philadelphia, and marched overland to New York. Washington attacked them at Monmouth while on the march, but did not gain any advantage.

125. Arnold's Treason. — Benedict Arnold felt that he had been badly treated by nearly every one. Congress had delayed his promotion, and Washington had been obliged publicly to reprimand him for his wrongdoing. He married a Tory wife, and fell into the society of Tories.¹ He made up his mind to sell himself to the British, and obtained the command of West Point, the stronghold guarding the Hudson, to make his treason more valuable. The plot was discovered just in time to prevent its success. Arnold fled to the British camp; but his British confederate, John André, was captured and hanged as a spy.

¹ Tories were those colonists who favored the British, or, at least were opposed to independence. They were sometimes called Loyalists because they were loyal to King George.

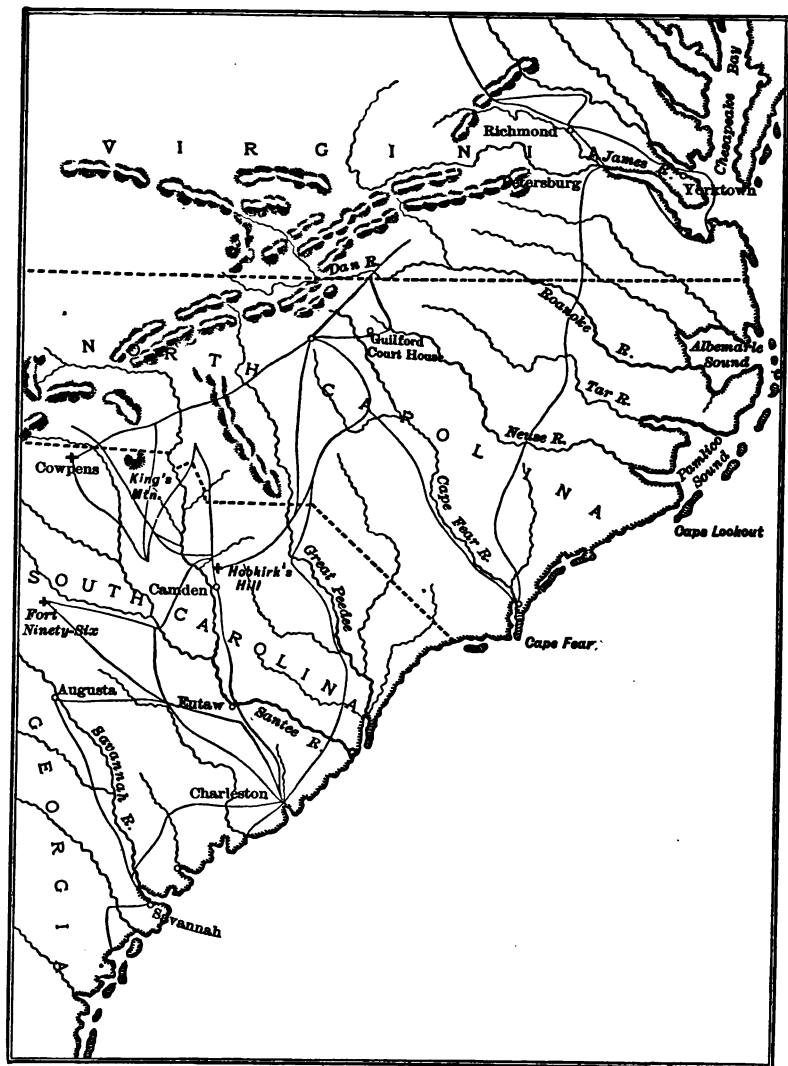
DO NOT FORGET

1. Washington and his soldiers passed a fearful winter at Valley Forge.
2. Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga, 1777.
3. The French entered into an alliance against the British.

QUESTIONS

1. What two things did the British attempt in 1777?
2. Who fought against Burgoyne?
3. What did some Congressmen wish to do with Washington?
4. Who brought about the French alliance?
5. Tell the story of Arnold's treason.





GREEN'S SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN.

XVI

SOUTHERN CAMPAIGNS

126. Charleston, South Carolina. — In 1776 the British General, Clinton, sailed southward to conquer the Carolinas and Georgia. But he was not able even to enter Charleston harbor. The Carolinians built a fort of palmetto logs on an island and named it Fort Moultrie,¹ for their leader, General Moultrie. It had only three sides, but those three sides were turned to the British vessels. On they came, firing away. Most of their cannon balls went over the fort into the water on the other side of the island; some of them went plump into a swamp inside of the fort; a few, better aimed than the rest, hit the palmetto logs and the soft punky wood closed



THE JASPER MONUMENT.

¹ Moultrie is pronounced at Charleston, Moo'tri; in the North it is usually pronounced Mool'tri.

over the iron balls, so that the fort was stronger than before. One cannon ball hit the flagstaff on which was the palmetto flag of South Carolina. Flag and staff fell outside of the fort. Quick as a flash Sergeant Jasper jumped through an opening, picked up the staff, and once more planted it on the parapet, or wall of the fort. Soon after this the British vessels turned about and sailed away. And that was the end of Clinton's first invasion of South Carolina.

127. The End of General Gates. — Some years later General Clinton captured Charleston with its defenders. General Gates was then ordered by Congress to the South to resist the further advance of the British. Gathering all the soldiers he could find, Gates pressed on. Cornwallis, hearing of his approach, marched to surprise him. The two armies met in the middle of the night, near Camden, North Carolina. The British were veterans, while most of Gates's men were poorly trained. Hundreds of them fled even before the British were ready to attack them. Gates himself galloped off to the rear and kept on galloping nearly all day. Those of his deserted soldiers who stood fast were either killed or captured. Among the killed was General John Kalb.¹ He came from Europe as a volunteer to fight for liberty in America. He received no less than thirteen wounds before he surrendered.

¹ This name used to be spelled De Kalb; the correct spelling is Kalb.

128. Greene's Southern Campaigns. — General Greene now came South to see what could be done to free that region from the English invaders. He was a great soldier and a man of brains. Instead of fighting in a regular way he did most unexpected things. He induced Cornwallis to divide his army and then beat one of the divisions. He then led the British a long march across North Carolina to the Dan River. He had made all his preparations for the move long before, and had collected all the river boats at one spot. In these he ferried his own men over, and then laughed at the baffled Englishmen. Not very long after this, when he had got together more troops, he suddenly crossed the river again, and took up a strong position near Guilford¹ Court House. There Cornwallis attacked him. Greene fought him for a time and then retreated before Cornwallis had done him much injury. By this time the British were thoroughly exhausted. They left their wounded to Greene's care and marched to Wilmington, where they could be near their ships, and then they turned northward to Virginia. Greene, having in this way cleared North Carolina of the enemy, marched to South Carolina. Soon he compelled the British there to retire to Charleston.

129. The French Allies. — While these things were doing in the South, French soldiers crossed the Atlantic to fight

¹ Guilford : gill'ford.

the British in America. Their leader was Rochambeau.¹ He was a general in the French army; but the king of France directed him to fight in America under Washington's orders. The French soldiers wore beautiful uniforms and brought with them fine guns and other mili-



WASHINGTON RESIGNING HIS COMMISSION.

When the war was over, Washington appeared before Congress and resigned his commission as commander-in-chief.

tary equipment. They had plenty of French silver and gold money. They paid for their food, firewood, and other things, and were very popular. There were also many Frenchmen serving in the American army. The

¹ Rochambeau is pronounced in French ro'shōn'bō.

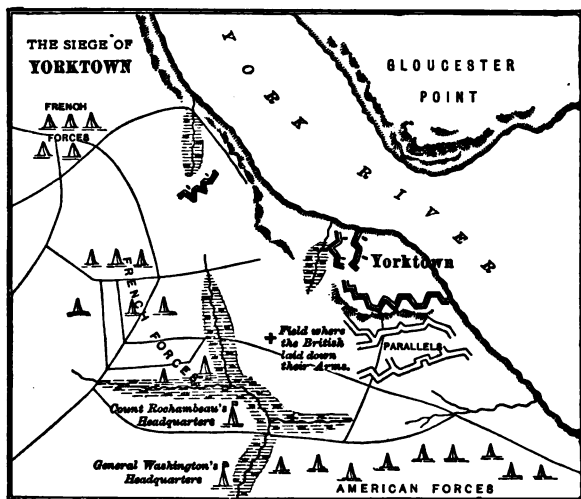
most famous of these was Lafayette.¹ He was a young nobleman and came over to America to fight for the cause of liberty without payment. Washington loved him as a son, and he looked upon Washington with the greatest love and admiration.

130. Preparations for Yorktown. — In the summer of 1780 another French army and a powerful fleet came to the coast of the United States from the West Indies. Washington decided to unite all his armies — except that with Greene — and to capture Cornwallis, who had stationed himself at Yorktown in Virginia. It was a long way from the West Indies to the Chesapeake; it was a long march from Newport and New York, where Rochambeau and Washington were, to Virginia. But Washington's plan of campaign was so carefully thought out that all these different forces reached Yorktown at almost the same time. What was even more important was the fact that Washington acted so skillfully as to deceive the British in New York; they were actually expecting to be attacked at any hour, when he and Rochambeau were marching southward through Pennsylvania.

131. Yorktown. — With all these soldiers gathered about him, and the French fleet controlling the Chesapeake, Cornwallis was fairly trapped at Yorktown. He made a good fight of it. But one night Washington ordered

¹ Lafayette in French is *lä-fä-yët'*.

Lafayette to capture two forts at the end of the British line. This task was splendidly performed by two forces, — one American, the other French. Cornwallis saw that



further resistance was hopeless, and surrendered his whole army.

132. Peace. — There was not much fighting after the surrender of Cornwallis; but the treaty of peace was not finally signed until nearly two years later, — September, 1783. The British were willing to acknowledge the independence of the United States; but the French and the Spaniards — for the Spaniards had now joined the French and Americans — wished to continue the war, because they hoped to drive the British out of Florida and Gib-

raltar. In fact, the French and the Spaniards were so thoroughly selfish that John Adams and John Jay, who, with Dr. Franklin represented the United States in Europe, broke their instructions and arranged the treaty directly with the British without telling the French government what they were doing.

133. The United States, 1783. — By the treaty which they made, the United States extended westward to the Mississippi and southward to the present state of Florida. Florida and Louisiana, west of the Mississippi, and New Orleans belonged to the Spaniards. Of the land belonging to the United States, only a little was settled beyond the present boundaries of the thirteen original states.

DO NOT FORGET

1. After two attempts Clinton captured Charleston, South Carolina.
2. Greene fought several wonderful southern campaigns.
3. Washington and the allies captured Cornwallis at Yorktown, 1781.
4. The treaty of peace was signed in 1783.

QUESTIONS

1. Tell the story of Sergeant Jasper.
2. What did Greene do in the South?
3. Tell the story of Yorktown. In what year was it surrendered?
4. What did Adams and Jay think of the French?
5. What was the territory of the United States in 1783?

XVII

THE CONSTITUTION

134. New Governments. — When the Declaration of Independence was adopted, it was necessary to make new arrangements for government. The people of the several colonies which became states made new constitutions or voted to continue their old constitutions. Then Congress drew up the Articles of Confederation to provide some sort of government for the whole thirteen states. In this way the people struggled through the Revolutionary War. But when they had stopped fighting Great Britain, the people of the several states began to quarrel with each other. It seemed sometimes as if they might even fight one another.

135. The Federal Convention. — It was clear that something must be done to put an end to this state of things. So a convention was held at Philadelphia. It was attended by the wisest and best men — with the exception of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, who happened to be abroad as ministers to France and to England. Washington was president of the convention and Franklin was its oldest member. Of the younger men Alexander Hamilton and James Madison should be remembered.

136. The Constitution. — The members of the Federal Convention were not at all agreed as to what was best to be done. Some of them thought that the Articles of Confederation were good enough. Others thought that the Articles might be changed a bit so that they would do very well. Madison thought that an entirely new frame of government was necessary. He and those members who agreed with him finally carried their point. But when it came to drawing up the new constitution, they had to yield to three great compromises.¹ One of these compromises continued the slave trade for a time, another practically gave slaveholders extra votes according to the number of their slaves, the third gave the states an equal voice in the Senate, whether they were large as Pennsylvania or small as Delaware. Without these concessions the Southerners and the small states would not have accepted the Constitution.

137. Washington elected President. — As it was, Washington was elected the first President of the United States with John Adams as Vice President. Washington appointed Jefferson Secretary of State, Hamilton Secretary of the Treasury, and John Jay Chief Justice. In this way the new government began very well. It has gone

¹ Compromise is a settlement which is reached by each of the parties to it giving up something which seems valuable in order to secure an agreement.

on ever since under this constitution, adopted by the Federal Convention in 1787.

DO NOT FORGET

1. The Federal Convention framed the Constitution in 1787.
2. Washington was elected first President of the United States.

QUESTIONS

1. Who was president of the Federal Convention ?
2. Who were some of its principal members ?
3. What did the convention do ?
4. Mention three compromises.
5. Who was the first President of the United States ?
6. Mention some of the leading men in the government, and tell the story of their careers to 1789.

XVIII

DANIEL BOONE AND GEORGE ROGERS CLARK

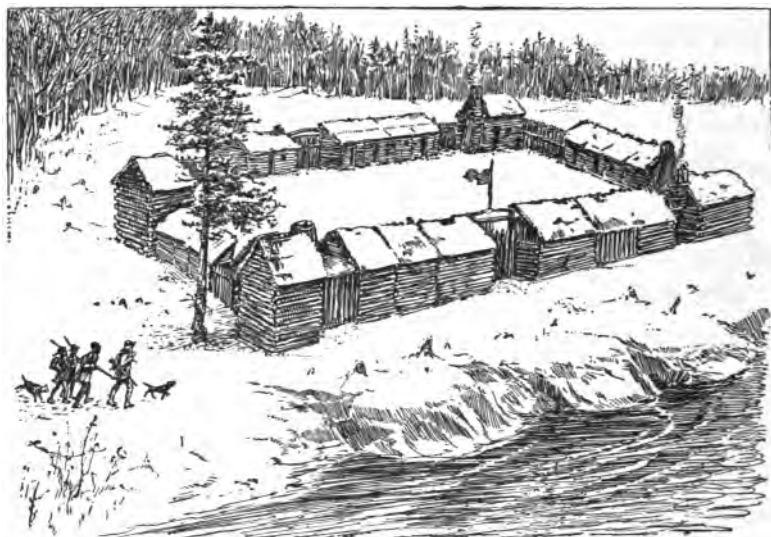
138. The Winning of the West. — While these things had been doing in the old settled regions east of the Alleghany Mountains, brave and earnest men had been conquering from the Indians and the British that wonderfully rich territory which extends from the Alleghany Mountains to the Mississippi River. Of these early pioneers Daniel Boone led the most adventurous life.

139. Daniel Boone's Boyhood. — The son of a Pennsylvania frontiersman, Daniel Boone grew up in the forest and camped out alone in the wilderness when he was only a little boy. None of the Boone family liked to have many people near them. As soon, therefore, as settlers became numerous in their part of Pennsylvania, they moved to the frontier of North Carolina.

140. Daniel Boone visits Kentucky. — In 1769 Daniel Boone, with five companions, crossed the North Carolina mountains and from a hilltop saw with delight the beautiful country of Kentucky. In the vast forest which they traveled through they found everywhere wild beasts in great numbers. There were, for example, humpbacked cattle which were called buffaloes, or bison. These lived

on the leaves of the cane or on the grass of the plains. Sometimes there were hundreds of them in one herd.

141. Boone's First Escape. — There were Indians, too, in the forests. One day some of them suddenly rushed out of a thicket and seized Boone and his companion,—a



BOONESBOROUGH IN WINTER.

man named Stewart. For a few days Boone and Stewart remained quietly with the Indians, making no attempt to escape. But in the dead of night, as they were all lying around a great fire, Boone could not sleep. He determined to escape. He touched Stewart and sat up. An Indian stirred. Down Boone dropped. Again he sat up.

This time no Indian moved. So up he and Stewart arose. They speedily regained their old camp, — only to find it deserted. What became of their comrades they never knew. Stewart was soon after killed by the Indians, but Boone seemed to bear a charmed life. For a time he lived in the woods, entirely alone, surrounded by Indians and wild beasts. He had no fear for himself, but he was troubled about his wife and children whom he had left behind in North Carolina.

142. He founds Boonesborough. — In 1773 Daniel Boone brought his family and about forty other settlers over the mountains to Kentucky. Two years later he built a fortified village to which he gave the name of Boonesborough. For years he remained in Kentucky, fighting the Indians, hunting the wild animals, and cultivating the soil. Then the white settlers became so numerous around him that he moved away again across the Mississippi River to Missouri, where he died at the age of eighty-five years.

143. Other Famous Pioneers. — Other famous settlers in the lands west of the Alleghanies were James Harrod, who founded Harrodsburg in Kentucky, James Robertson, and John Sevier, who settled in eastern Tennessee. The most famous of all these early western settlers was George Rogers Clark, who conquered from the British the territory lying northwest of the Ohio River.

144. Early Settlements in the Old Northwest.—The Old Northwest is the name which is sometimes given to that part of the United States lying between the Alleghanies, the Mississippi, the Great Lakes, and the Ohio. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War the British held five posts in this region. These posts were Detroit and St. Joseph on the Great Lakes, Vincennes on the Wabash River, and Cahokia and Kaskaskia in the southwestern part of what is now the state of Illinois. There was a strong British garrison at Detroit; but the southern posts were guarded only by their inhabitants. These were mostly Frenchmen, for these western settlements had been made originally by people of that nationality. The French settlers cared little for the British, and were not likely to defend themselves very strongly against the Americans.

145. George Rogers Clark.—Colonel Clark was born in Virginia, but in 1777 he was living in Kentucky as one of her most successful settlers and Indian fighters. He made up his mind that these posts could be easily captured. Going over the mountains to Virginia, he laid his plan before Patrick Henry, who was then governor of that state. Governor Henry agreed with him and gave him some ammunition and a commission to seize the posts. He also gave him money with which to pay the wages of any troops which he might raise.

146. Colonel Clark captures Kaskaskia. — With only one hundred and fifty men Clark set out to conquer this vast country. Proceeding with the greatest possible secrecy, on the night of July 4, 1778, he reached Kaskaskia. Surrounding the town, he broke into the fort and seized



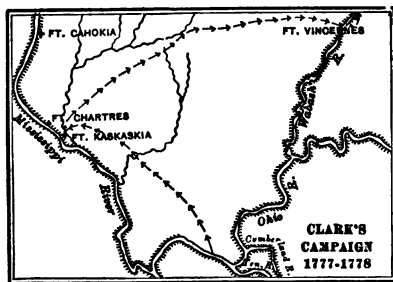
BACKWOODSMEN.

This drawing was made by a traveling Englishman a few years later.

the commanding officer. He then sent runners through the town ordering every one, on pain of death, to remain in his house. Before daylight he had secured every musket in the place. In the morning, Clark addressed the inhabitants. He told them that the American people

would be glad to welcome them as friends. At first a Roman Catholic priest was doubtful as to how he should advise the people. Finally he asked Colonel Clark if he would be permitted to perform service in his church. Clark answered that he had "nothing to do with churches more than to defend them from insult." So the priest advised his people to join the Americans. This they were very glad to do, and so, too, were the people of Cahokia and Vincennes. In this way Clark got possession of the British posts.

147. Clark's March to Vincennes.—The British governor, Hamilton, now bestirred himself. Marching from De-



troit to Vincennes, he easily regained that town and fort, for Clark had no men to spare in its defense. He almost captured the American commander as the latter was returning from a dance. Winter

then set in, and Clark, having escaped capture himself, determined to attack the British at Vincennes before reënforcements could reach them from Detroit, and before they would expect to be attacked. Setting out in February, 1779, on their perilous march of two hundred and forty miles from Kaskaskia to Vincennes, the Amer-

icans soon found the country everywhere overflowed. Before long, indeed, they came to a place where for five miles they had to wade in water three feet deep. The nearer they got to Vincennes, the worse the way became. Frequently, indeed, the water was breast high, and sometimes it was late at night before they could find a piece of dry ground on which to lie down and sleep. Their food now gave out, and in four days' time the soldiers had nothing to eat, except one deer which was killed by a hunter. Many of the men became so weak that they could not stand.

148. Capture of Vincennes. — Everything has its end, however, and at length the wet and hungry soldiers saw the lights of Vincennes. Clark at once issued a proclamation to the inhabitants. He ordered all "true citizens" to remain in their houses, while those who were friends to the king should join the "hair-buyer" general, Hamilton, in the fort. He called Hamilton a "hair-buyer" general because that commander had offered a reward for the scalps of Clark and his companions. To the Indians in the town Clark said that he only wanted them to remain quiet, while the whites settled their disputes between themselves. The inhabitants did as Clark ordered them to do,—not one of them went to the fort to tell the garrison that Clark was upon them. The British were so taken by surprise that when the first bullets came into the

fort, they thought that the Indians were shooting off their muskets in a frolic. Soon they discovered their mistake, and the next day they surrendered. Governor Hamilton was taken to Virginia, and kept in jail for his cruelty to American prisoners who had fallen into his power.

149. Importance of this Conquest. — George Rogers Clark led many expeditions against the Indians of the Northwest, but his conquest of the British posts was the most important event of his life. It was especially important because when it came to the making of the treaty of peace (p. 118) it was very difficult to know what to do with this region and with Kentucky and Tennessee. The Spaniards then held Louisiana, and the Spanish king did not like the idea of having men like Boone and Clark living so near the borders of Spanish America. The French king was the Spanish king's cousin. He told the British government that he and his cousin of Spain did not wish this great territory to become a part of the United States. Fortunately, however, the British were very anxious to end the war, and easily agreed that the territory between the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi River should belong to the United States. Besides, it would not have been easy to turn Daniel Boone, George Rogers Clark, and their brave and energetic companions out of the country which they had settled and

conquered. To these men, therefore, the American people owe a great debt of gratitude.

DO NOT FORGET

1. Daniel Boone led the first settlers to Kentucky.
2. George Rogers Clark captured the British posts in Illinois and Indiana.
3. Because of these settlements and conquests the Old Northwest became a part of the United States.

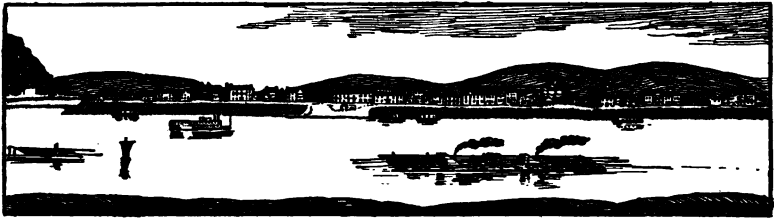
QUESTIONS

1. Where was Daniel Boone born? Where did he die?
2. When did he build Boonesborough?
3. What region is included in the Old Northwest?
4. Who gave Clark his commission? What other things can you say about this man?
5. Describe Clark's march from Kaskaskia to Vincennes.

XIX

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE OLD NORTHWEST

150. The Ordinance of 1787. — At the end of the Revolutionary War the old soldiers of Washington's armies and other settlers began to build houses and clear away the forests in the country northwest of the Ohio River. In the beginning the settlements grew very slowly. There were several reasons for this. In the first place, the new coun-



FLOATING DOWN THE OHIO PAST MARIETTA.

Notice the raft bearing houses and a horse and wagon.

try was a long way off from the old settlements on the seaboard. In the second place, it was not clear under what kind of government the new settlers would live. In 1787 Congress made a law which is called the Ordinance of 1787, from the year in which it was made. In this law Congress promised those who should go and live in the Northwest Territory that they should

govern themselves as soon as possible. Congress also promised them that slavery should never be introduced into their new home. Led by Rufus Putnam, one of Washington's generals, a large party of settlers came from Massachusetts in 1788. They founded Marietta in what is now the state of Ohio. In the same year Cincinnati, farther down the river, was founded by settlers from the Middle states.

151. The Rush to the West. — The colonists who built the first houses in Marietta and Cincinnati were only two out



EARLY CINCINNATI.

From an old book.

of many bands of settlers who came to the Northwest Territory. Before long, fleets of boats filled with settlers and their goods were floating down the Ohio River. The Indians, seeing them go by, became thoroughly alarmed.

This is not to be wondered at, as each white family living in their hunting grounds meant for the Indians the loss of land and food. The British authorities in Canada, too, did all they could to turn the Indians against the American settlers. For one thing they told them that the treaty of 1783 was made only for a time. Moreover, they supplied the Indians with food, with firearms, and with gunpowder. The Indians attacked the American settlements; they killed the settlers as they were floating down the river. General after general went against them, and either did nothing or were beaten.

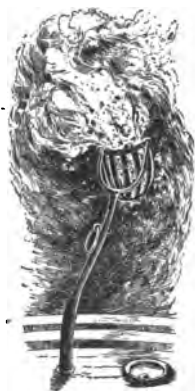
152. Wayne's Indian Campaign. — At length, in 1794, General Wayne, "Mad Anthony Wayne" his soldiers sometimes called him, marched into their country and followed them to their camp, six miles from a British fort, which was built on our side of the boundary line. Wayne ordered his men to charge the Indians when they fired, so as to give them no time to reload their muskets, and then to shoot them as they ran. He also sent a force of cavalry to charge the end of the Indian line. Everything fell out as Wayne wished. His front line charged so vigorously that the Indians left their trees and ran; the horsemen chased them to the walls of the British fort. This great victory gave peace to the frontier for many years. Even the British respected such good fighters, and again promised to retire to their side of the line, and this time they kept their promise.

DO NOT FORGET

1. The Ordinance of 1787 forbade slavery in the Northwest Territory.
2. Marietta and Cincinnati were founded in 1788.
3. The Indians, with British aid, attacked the settlers.
4. General Wayne conquered the Indians.

QUESTIONS

1. What did the Ordinance of 1787 promise?
2. What did Rufus Putnam do?
3. Why did the Indians dread the coming of the whites?
4. Who overcame the Indians?



XX

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON

153. Federalists and Republicans. — The two earliest political parties in our history were the Federalists, led by Washington and Hamilton, and the Republicans, led by Jefferson and Madison. The Federalists had set the new government in motion. They had made many good laws, and had made the United States respected by foreign nations. But many people thought that the Federalists wished to establish a monarchy with Washington as king. These people called themselves Republicans because they wished for a republic. They elected Jefferson President, and he was inaugurated in the city of Washington, March 4, 1801.

154. The Louisiana Purchase. — The most important act of Jefferson's two administrations, which lasted until 1809, was the purchase of the country then called by the name of Louisiana. It included nearly all of what is now the United States between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, and also some land on the eastern side of the Mississippi near its mouth, especially the city of New Orleans, which was the seaport of the Mississippi Valley. The settlers of Tennessee, Kentucky, and



PRESIDENT JEFFERSON.

the Northwest Territory floated their produce down the Mississippi and its branches to New Orleans, and there it was placed on sea-going vessels and carried to the Atlantic states, or to the West Indies, or to Europe. Its possession was therefore necessary for the prosperity of the West. This purchase about doubled the area of the United States. The French had originally settled Louisiana, but at the time of the Revolutionary War it belonged to the Spaniards. It was now again in the hands of the French, and they sold it to the United States, 1803.

155. Lewis and Clark. — Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, brother of George Rogers Clark, in the next year set out with a strong party to explore this great domain. No one knew exactly how far westward Louisiana extended. President Jefferson, therefore, directed the explorers to go across the continent to the Pacific Ocean. Rowing up the Missouri River day after day, week after week, month after month, they came to what is now the state of South Dakota. There, near an Indian village, they built a camp and passed the winter.

156. Over the Rockies. — In the spring of 1805 Lewis and Clark bought horses of the Indians. With their brave companions they set off on the second part of their great journey. For a time they had plenty to eat, as the buffaloes were so tame or so stupid that they waited for the

hunters to kill them. Indeed, they were so numerous in one place that they blocked the explorers' path for a whole hour. Bears and rattlesnakes were frequently met with, but the mosquitoes were the most dreaded foe. As the party climbed higher into the mountains the supply of game began to fall off. Before long the explorers were compelled to eat their horses. Finally they had to eat roots and nuts and in fact anything that could be eaten. In August they came to a spring of cold water which formed the highest point of the branch of the Missouri which they had been following. Less than a mile away was another spring, the waters of which flowed westwardly to the Pacific.

157. The Mouth of the Columbia River.—Down this westward-flowing river the explorers went, first following its bank, and then in canoes made by themselves, they floated down its waters. The first river emptied itself into another stream, and that into another. But on they went until they came to the open sea. Captain Clark at first was delighted to hear the breakers. But after listening to them for nearly a month he wrote in his journal¹ that it was “24 days since we arrived at the *Great Western* (for I

¹ Captain Clark did not spell very well. What he meant to write was that the waters of the Pacific were always foaming and breaking with immense waves on the sands and rocky coasts, tempestuous and horrible. Trying to read this bad spelling will show you how important good spelling is.

cannot say Pacific) Ocean as I have not seen one Pacific day since my arrival in this vicinity, and its waters are forming and pettily break with immense waves on the sands and rocky coasts, tempestuous and horrible." The great river down which they had come was the Columbia. Its mouth had been discovered years before, in 1792, by Captain Robert Gray in the good ship *Columbia* of Boston and had been named for his ship. The right of the people of the United States to occupy the valley of the Columbia River rests on this discovery of Gray and this exploration of Lewis and Clark. Two years more saw the brave explorers back again on the Mississippi River.

DO NOT FORGET

1. 1801, Thomas Jefferson became President.
2. He bought Louisiana of the French in 1803.
3. He sent Lewis and Clark to explore the country west of the Mississippi.

QUESTIONS

1. Why did the people distrust the Federalists?
2. Tell the story of Jefferson's earlier life.
3. State the different owners of Louisiana.
4. Who bought Louisiana for the United States? Who explored it? Compare it as to size with the present state of Louisiana.
5. Who discovered the Columbia River? Why is it so called?
6. In what year was Louisiana purchased?

XXI

WARS ON LAND AND SEA

158. Tecumseh¹ and his Plan. — General Wayne's great victory² over the Indians kept the savages quiet for some time. Probably they would have kept quiet for a longer time had not an enterprising Indian named Tecumseh urged them on to attack the whites. Tecumseh's idea was that the land belonged to the Indians, and that no one tribe had any right to sell land to the whites. He strove to unite all the Indians living to the east of the Mississippi into a great confederacy to resist the further settlement of the white people.

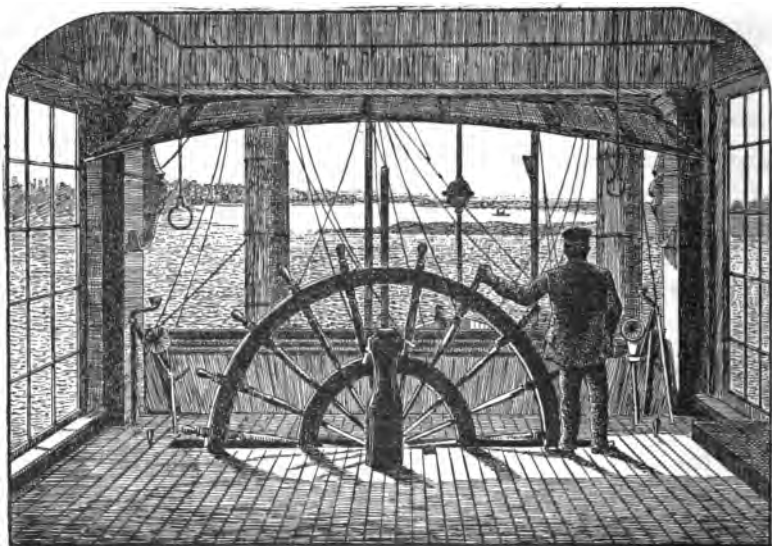
159. General Harrison. — General William Henry Harrison was the son of Benjamin Harrison of Virginia who signed the Declaration of Independence; he was grandfather of Benjamin Harrison who was a general in the Civil War and President of the United States. Indeed, the General Harrison who opposed Tecumseh was President himself for about a month, when he caught cold and died. He had been educated as a doctor, but he liked fighting much better than being a doctor. He served with Anthony Wayne in his great campaign against the Indians. He

¹ Tecumseh, te-kūm'seh.

² For Wayne's victory, see p. 134.

then became governor of Indiana Territory, and was still governor when Tecumseh began his plotting. Indiana Territory at this time included all of the Old Northwest except Ohio, which was now a state.

160. Battle of Tippecanoe. — While Tecumseh was busy



IN THE PILOT HOUSE OF A WESTERN STEAMER.

This picture shows very well the winding course of the Mississippi.

getting ready for a general massacre of the whites all along the frontier from the Great Lakes nearly to the Gulf of Mexico, General Harrison decided to attack the Indians of Indiana before they were prepared. So he gathered soldiers and marched to Tecumseh's village of

Tippecanoe, which was near the junction of Tippecanoe Creek and the Wabash River. Tecumseh was away at the time, but his brother, who was a medicine man and was called "The Prophet," stirred the Indians to attack the soldiers in the middle of the night. He told them that everything was all right with his medicine, and that the bullets from the muskets of the white soldiers would not harm them. A sentry, however, saw some of the Indians skulking in the grass and fired. The soldiers were on their feet at once. The first thing they did was to stamp out the campfires so that the Indians could not aim straight. Then when daylight came the Americans charged. They killed many Indians, set fire to Tippecanoe, and marched away to their homes. When Tecumseh returned and found all his great plans ruined, he fled to Canada and became a general in the English army. General Harrison fought against him in the War of 1812 and, what was better, defeated him and his British allies.

161. Why we went to War, with Great Britain. — This conflict is always called the "War of 1812," although it lasted from 1812 to 1815. There were many reasons why we declared war against Great Britain in 1812. For one thing, the British tried to stop our trade with the West Indies, and they did this in a very insulting way. Then, again, British war ships captured American vessels sailing to France and to countries depend-

ent on France; for the British were then fighting the French. But the worst thing of all was the way in which British naval captains stopped American vessels, sent armed men aboard them, and took from them the best-looking seamen on the pretense that they were Britons; this was called impressment. Finally the British

grew so bold and insolent that they even attacked the *Chesapeake*, an American man of war, and actually impressed men from her deck.



A POWDERHORN FROM THE
"GUERRIÈRE."

162. "Constitution" and "Guerrière." — We had only sixteen national war ships, and the British had nearly

a thousand of all sorts. But the ships that we had were the best of their kind in the world. Of the sixteen, the *Constitution*¹ was probably the finest, and the British navy had no better ship of the kind. She was a

¹ The *Constitution* is now at the Boston Navy Yard. A roof like that of a house has been built over her. Why should we not repair her and use her as a recruiting ship? Read Holmes's poem, *Old Ironsides*, before you answer this question:

"Her deck, once red with heroes' blood,
Where knelt the vanquished foe,
When winds were hurrying o'er the flood,
And waves were white below."



From a Photogravure. Copyright, 1896, by A. W. ELSON & Co.

THE "CONSTITUTION."

frigate; that is, she had one whole row of guns besides two partial rows. Her guns were the best carried by any frigate at that time. She was solidly built and at the same time was fast. At the very beginning of the war, when she was commanded by Captain Isaac Hull, she met the British frigate *Guerrière*,¹ a vessel of her own class, and sent her to the bottom. Later on, when commanded by Captain Charles Stewart, she captured two British ships at one time. She was called *Old Ironsides*.

163. "The *Essex*." — The most wonderful cruise of all during this war was that of the *Essex*, commanded by Captain David Porter. She sailed into the Pacific, captured a whole fleet of British whaling ships, but was finally obliged to surrender to the joint attacks of two British men of war. Among the midshipmen on the *Essex* was a boy of twelve named David G. Farragut. He had on the ship a pet pig of which he was very fond. After the surrender, one of the British midshipmen took the pig for his own. Thereupon Farragut claimed the pig as private property. The British midshipman refused to give it up. Farragut challenged him, whipped him, and won back his pet. The surrender had made him feel quite sad; but this victory, so it is said, made him look more cheerful. When Farragut grew up he became a famous admiral.

¹ Pronounced ge-reh-air.

164. The Burning of Washington. — On the land neither party gained much until at the very end of the war. The Americans invaded Canada and retired. The English tried to follow Burgoyne's route from Canada to New York and were forced back. They also sailed into Ches-



THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

As it is at the present time.

apeake Bay, landed on the Maryland shore, and advanced toward Washington. At Bladensburg a body of soldiers was gathered to oppose them. But the Americans threw up no intrenchments and ran away long before the British were near enough to hurt them. The British then entered Washington. Admiral Cochrane, the British commander, personally saw to the setting fire to the public buildings.

On the site of the destroyed Capitol a larger and finer building has been erected.

165. American Commanders.—General Harrison also fought in this war, and defeated the British at the battle of the Thames. This victory followed the destruction of a British fleet on Lake Erie by an American squadron commanded by Oliver Hazard Perry. Another general



PERRY AT BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

In the midst of the battle Perry rowed from his flagship to another vessel.

who won an important victory was Winfield Scott, who defeated the British at Lundy's Lane in Canada. Of all the commanders who earned distinction in the war, Andrew Jackson became the most famous. He won the last battle of the war which was fought at New Orleans. His life was so important and so interesting that it will be well to study it at length.

DO NOT FORGET

1. An Indian chief named Tecumseh plotted to stop the further settlement of the West.
2. General Harrison won the battle of Tippecanoe and ruined Tecumseh's plan.
3. The unfriendly conduct of the British led to war.
4. The American war ships won startling victories, as that of the *Constitution* over the *Guerrière*.
5. The British burned Washington.

QUESTIONS

1. Say what you can about three Harrisons.
2. Describe Tecumseh's plan.
3. How did General Harrison interfere with his plans?
4. Tell about the battle of Tippecanoe.
5. What was impressment?
6. What kind of a ship was the *Constitution*?
7. What great admiral served on the *Essex* as midshipman?
8. Name the last battle of the war.

XXII

ANDREW JACKSON

166. Andrew Jackson's Boyhood. — Andrew Jackson grew up in the backwoods of Carolina. His father and mother came from the North of Ireland. Two years after they landed in America Andrew Jackson was born. He went to school in a little log cabin, and to the same log cabin schoolhouse, at a somewhat different time, went John Caldwell Calhoun, who was also the son of Scotch-Irish parents from the North of Ireland. Andrew Jackson did not learn very much at school. Indeed, when he was grown up, he seldom wrote a letter of any length without making mistakes in spelling. Probably no great American had as little book learning as he.

167. Andrew Jackson in the Revolution. — When he was thirteen years of age, the British armies marched into the Carolinas. Jackson's two brothers were in the American Army and gave their lives for their country. His mother, too, went to nurse American prisoners in a British prison ship in Charleston Harbor, and died of a prison fever. One day a British officer came up to Andrew Jackson, who had been taken prisoner, and, pointing to his own muddy boots, told the boy to clean



GENERAL JACKSON.

them. Jackson replied that he was a prisoner, not a servant. Thereupon the officer pulled out his sword and cut the unarmed boy on his head and hands. Andrew Jackson carried the scars to the end of his

life, and never forgave the British for the loss of his mother and brothers and for their cruel treatment of himself. He hated the sight of a British redcoat.

168. Judge Andrew Jackson.—In the years after the close of the war, he tried many different ways to earn his living. Finally he studied law and secured the appointment of prosecuting officer in the western district of Tennessee. In his new frontier home, his great qualities showed themselves. His will never found its match on that wild frontier; his power to lead men was scarcely ever disputed. His business as a lawyer compelled him to travel from court to court along the border. In this way this tall, lank, uncouth-looking personage, with long locks of hair hanging over his face, and a cue¹ down his back, tied in an eelskin, became known in all the western part of Tennessee, and so too did his courage and unfailing common sense, his kind heart and fierce temper. When the time came to admit Tennessee to the Union as a state, Andrew Jackson was its first Representative in Congress. He was next elected United States Senator, and was then appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. Perhaps the most remarkable thing that he did in Congress was to vote against thanking President Washington for his lifelong services to America.

¹ Pronounced *ku*. This word is often spelled *queue*.

169. **Tecumseh and the Creeks.** — One part of Tecumseh's great plan (p. 141) was to unite the Indians in the South with those in the Old Northwest, and together to turn back the white settlers who were thronging to the western country. The southern Indians, however, did not favor his plan; at least, most of them did not agree with him. He was greatly disappointed, and on leaving he said that when he reached home again, he would stamp his foot on the ground and shake down all their wigwams. Not long after he left them, there happened to be a great earthquake which did shake down some of their wigwams. This made many of the Indians put faith in Tecumseh, and they suddenly attacked the whites. This was in 1813, in the midst of the War of 1812.

170. **The Massacre of Fort Mimms.** — At the first alarm the settlers sought shelter in several forts and more than five hundred of them fled to Fort Mimms. There they felt so secure that in the daytime they left the gates of the fort wide open. At noon, on August 30, 1813, the drums called the fugitives to dinner. A thousand Indians who had been lurking near by rushed into the open gates of the fort, killed nearly all the whites — men, women, and children — and disappeared into the forest. These Indians were of the Creek nation or confederacy. The war which followed is called, therefore, the Creek War. The leader of the Indians

in this conflict was named Red Eagle, but the whites called him Weathersford.

171. Jackson to the Rescue. — Besides being a lawyer, Congressman, and judge, Jackson was also a soldier, and at this moment was at the head of the Tennessee militia. With his arm in a sling and his whole body racked with pain from a sickness, Jackson issued orders for the assembling of his men. On the march the pain in his body sometimes would so greatly torment him that he would bend down a sapling and hang over it like a rag until the pain was gone. His march from Tennessee to the Indian towns in Alabama was slow and painful, for the way was rugged and food was scarce. In the end, however, he swept down on the Indian towns, killed the Indians, and burned their houses.

172. Hunger and Mutiny. — Then came weeks of starvation for his own men. At one time all that Jackson himself had to eat was a handful of acorns. The soldiers tried to go back to their homes, but Jackson would not let them, as he was determined to punish the Creek Indians so severely that they would never trouble the whites again. On one occasion, he used half of his men to prevent the rest from running away. On another occasion, he and a few officers held the men back. Finally, Jackson alone, with his arm still in a sling, faced the army and brought the soldiers to obedience.

173. Battle of Tohopeka. — In the spring of 1814, Jackson had five thousand men in his command, including a regiment of regulars. At Horseshoe Bend on the Tallapoosa, or Tohopeka, as the Indians called the spot, the Creek hostiles had built a long line of intrenchments, and defended the works with about nine thousand men. Stationing some of his soldiers on the opposite bank of the river to see that none escaped, Jackson stormed the fort. Over six hundred Indians were killed; the rest either surrendered or fled to Florida, where the Seminole Indians gave them shelter. The Creek War made Jackson the foremost man in Tennessee. He was appointed a major general and given command in the Southwest.

DO NOT FORGET

1. Andrew Jackson was born in Carolina.
2. He emigrated to Tennessee, became the first Senator from that state, and a judge.
3. Jackson overcame the Creeks, 1814.
4. He was appointed commander of the United States Army in the Southwest.

QUESTIONS

1. From what country came Jackson's father and mother?
2. Why did he hate the British?
3. Why did Tecumseh wish to unite the red men against the white men? Why did the Creeks put faith in him?
4. What larger war was going on at this time?
5. Why was Jackson made major general?

XXIII

ANDREW JACKSON, THE "HERO OF NEW ORLEANS"

174. The Battle of New Orleans. — Jackson's most brilliant exploit as a soldier was the great victory at New Orleans in the War of 1812 with Great Britain. That city stands on the eastern bank of the Mississippi River on a long, narrow island. Only a few miles away is the



BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

salt water. Now Jackson built a strong breastwork behind a little canal or ditch extending right across the island from the Mississippi to a great swamp. Earth was not very plentiful in that region, so he used cotton bales, rubbish, and in fact anything he could get which

would stop a cannon ball. In vain the British stormed the weakest points on the line. Seven hundred British soldiers were killed and fourteen hundred were wounded, while on the American side only twenty-one were killed and wounded altogether.

175. The Seminole War. — Jackson's next fighting was with the Seminoles in Florida, who had given shelter to his old enemies, the Creeks. Florida at that time belonged to Spain. The Seminoles and the fugitive Creeks found the boundary line very convenient. They would dash across it, kill and rob the American settlers, and then rush back to Florida, where American soldiers could not follow them. Jackson, however, felt a great contempt for the Spaniards and their boundary line. He pursued a party of fleeing Seminoles into Florida. The Spaniards at Pensacola objected to this proceeding, and Jackson seized Pensacola. He also hanged two British subjects, who, he thought, had aided the Seminoles. These actions of Jackson surprised the Spaniards greatly, and made them willing to sell Florida to the United States (1819).

176. President Jackson. — "Old Hickory," as Jackson's admirers loved to call him, became the most popular man in the country. Several years later he was elected President. Thousands of his friends rushed to Washington to secure government offices. Jackson promptly turned out of their places those officeholders who had not worked

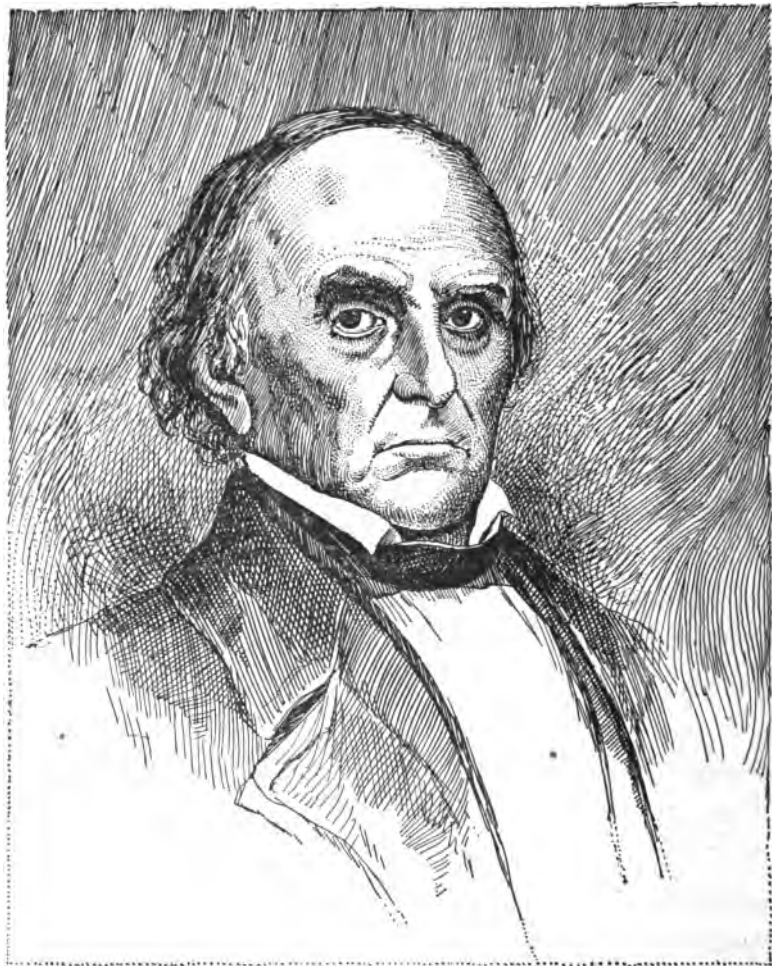
for his election, and put his friends into the vacant offices. This method of rewarding one's political followers is called the "spoils system."

177. The South Carolinians and Jackson.—Led by John C. Calhoun, the South Carolinians refused to obey certain laws of the United States, and threatened to destroy the Union. But Andrew Jackson, himself a Southerner, was President. He declared that the Federal Union must be preserved, and that the laws must be obeyed. He sent General Winfield Scott to Charleston with direct orders to fight, if necessary, but there was no fighting. The South Carolinians felt that they would better wait awhile before they began to fight the United States—until the "Hero of New Orleans" was no longer President.

178. Daniel Webster.—With Jackson in this conflict was Daniel Webster. He was senator from Massachusetts, but he was born in New Hampshire, and was a graduate of Dartmouth College. Since the death of Washington there had been no such striking figure in public life; tall and large, with a great head and coal-black eyes, he deserved the title of the "godlike Webster."

179. Webster's Greatest Oration.—It was in 1830 that Daniel Webster made the greatest of all his speeches. It was made in reply to an argument of Senator Hayne of South Carolina, so that it is often called "Webster's Reply to Hayne." In the ending Webster pictured himself as

on his deathbed, and said, "When my eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last time, the sun in heaven, may I not



DANIEL WEBSTER.

see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union. . . . Let their last feeble and lingering glance, rather, behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic . . . spreading all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart—Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!”

DO NOT FORGET

1. Jackson defeated the British at New Orleans, 1815.
2. He was elected President of the United States.
3. He preserved the Federal Union.
4. Daniel Webster's great reply to Hayne.

QUESTIONS

1. Describe the battle of New Orleans.
2. Who owned Florida?
3. When was Florida purchased by the United States?
4. Why was Jackson chosen President?
5. What is the “spoils system”?
6. How did Jackson preserve the Federal Union?
7. Repeat the words of Webster's speech.

XXIV

ENGINES OF PROGRESS

180. Difficulties of Settlement.—The settlement of the West proceeded slowly. The distances to be covered by the emigrants were great. There were scarcely any roads, and the currents of the rivers flowed slowly. Flatboats filled with settlers, on their way to make new homes, floated down the Ohio River. Flatboats filled with the products of the new farms floated down the Ohio to the Mississippi. Immense wagons, sometimes drawn by oxen, carried the food, clothing, and tools of the first settlers from their homes in New England, or in the Middle states, to Pittsburg in the Ohio Valley. It would have taken a very long time to settle in this manner the country west of the Alleghanies. Fortunately, however, great changes in the art of transport were made in the first half of the nineteenth century. The greatest of these changes was the use of the steam engine to drive boats through the water, and to haul wagons over the land.

181. Robert Fulton.—The steam engine was invented in England before the American Revolution. Many attempts were made to use it to move boats. Some of the early

steamboats would go through the water, but for one reason or another they could not be worked with profit, and therefore were failures. Robert Fulton made the first successful steamboat. He was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. His father was an immigrant from Kilkenny in Ireland. As Robert Fulton grew up, he showed great talent for painting pictures. So he went to England, where lived Benjamin West, one of the great artists of the time, who was also a Pennsylvanian. For many years Fulton lived in England and in France, meeting many people and making many friends. Among the latter was Robert R. Livingston, American minister at Paris, — he



THE "CLERMONT" ON THE HUDSON.

On her first voyage she had no covering over the paddle wheels.

who had negotiated the Louisiana Purchase. In these later years Robert Fulton had been gradually turning from picture painting to inventing as a business. Among other things he invented an under-water bomb to blow up ships of war. This bomb resembled closely some forms of modern torpedoes. He then invented a boat to go under water. He called her a "plunger," and built one in France with a glass window in the bow, — this boat was named the *Nautilus*. In her Fulton remained under water for four hours at a time.

182. The Steamboat. — All these things were interesting, but they were of no great use at the moment. Fulton then turned his attention to inventing a steamboat. His first boat was built in France. She was too weak for her engine. She broke in two in the middle and went to the bottom of the river. For years Robert R. Livingston had been on the lookout for a steamboat which would go. He felt sure that Fulton had the right idea, although his first boat had proved to be a failure. So he told Fulton to go on with his experiments and he would pay the bills. Robert Fulton now ordered the English steam-engine builders to make him a strong compact engine and send it to New York. He then went himself to New York and built a good-sized boat, in which he placed the new engine to turn a pair of paddle wheels. He named her the *Clermont*, for the Livingston

estate on the Hudson. But the people generally called her "Fulton's Folly."

183. The "Clermont's" First Voyage.— In August, 1807, Fulton made his first run in the *Clermont* from New York to Albany and back. The distance between these two cities is about 130 miles. It took the new steamboat thirty-two hours to steam up the river and thirty hours to come down again. Her speed therefore was about five miles an hour, which would nowadays seem to be slow. But when the *Clermont* started from the wharf, people did not believe that she would go even one mile an hour. She not only steamed at the rate of five miles an hour, but she kept on making trips between New York and Albany. At first most people were too frightened at the noisy monster to ride on her. Gradually they lost their fears and began to use her as occasion served. In 1812, the first steamboat from Pittsburg arrived at New Orleans. A great step in the progress of the solution of the problem of settling the West had been made. It was now easier to get about on the rivers and great lakes of the interior, but it was as difficult as it ever had been to get from the Atlantic seacoast to the western lakes and rivers.

184. De Witt Clinton and the Erie Canal.— De Witt Clinton of New York conceived the idea of digging a canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson River. The distance was about 350 miles, and the route of the canal in places was

through the wilderness. Many people thought that it was perfectly absurd to think of digging so long a canal, much of it through uninhabited country. But Clinton persevered.

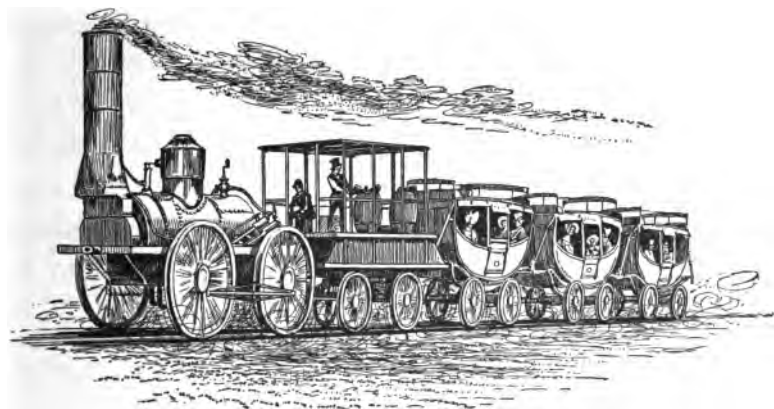


ON A CANAL BOAT. .

In 1825 the canal was opened for business. From one end of it to the other, at intervals of a few miles, cannon were stationed. When the water was let in at one end, the news was carried throughout the length and breadth of New York State by firing cannon. The Erie Canal proved to be a great success from the very beginning. Other canals were dug, and for a few years canal travel was very popular. It was much easier to sit on the deck of a canal boat than it was to walk or to ride on horseback. Before long, however, steam railroads began to be built, and the canals at once began to decline in importance. In one instance a canal was filled up with the earth which had been dug out of it, and a railroad was built where the water once had been.

185. The Railroad. — Railroads had already been in use for some time. The earliest ones were two pieces of wood upon which the wheels of the wagons ran. These early railroads were used for wagons, or cars, carrying heavy loads, as stone or earth. On these first railroads the cars were drawn by horses or by cables.

186. The Steam Locomotive. — The next step in progress was to make a steam engine which would draw carriages on a railroad. George Stephenson, an Englishman, made the first locomotive which worked at all well. The “Rocket,” for that was the name of Stephenson’s machine,



AN EARLY RAILROAD TRAIN.

was a queer-looking thing. It had a beam engine something like the engine of one of our paddle-wheel steamers; but it was able to pull several carriages over the rails at a good rate of speed. The earliest railroad carriages

were simply stagecoaches with wheels fitted to run on the railroad. These coaches were tied together with chains. When one of these trains of stagecoaches started, there was a terrible jarring and jolting, and when it stopped, the coaches banged into one another with a dreadful noise. It was a wonder that all the passengers in them were not badly bruised.

187. Growth of the Railroad. — The first steam railroad in the United States was the Baltimore and Ohio. By 1832, seventy-three miles of this road had been built, and its fastest trains ran at a speed of fifteen miles an hour. Most of the earlier railroads connected a canal or a river with another canal or river, or with a lake. Indeed, the traveler in those days was scarcely settled comfortably on a railroad coach or a canal boat, or a lake or river steamboat, before he would have to leave his seat and rush madly to secure another seat on another boat or coach. Before many years, however, the railroads began to be built alongside the canals.

DO NOT FORGET

1. Robert Fulton was born in Pennsylvania.
2. He invented the first steamboat which would work.
3. De Witt Clinton brought about the building of the Erie Canal.
4. Trains were running on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as early as 1832.

QUESTIONS

1. How did the early settlers transport themselves and their goods to the West?
2. Tell the story of Robert Fulton's early life.
3. What three things did he invent?
4. Had there been earlier steamboats?
5. What was Robert R. Livingston's share in the enterprise?
6. What did De Witt Clinton do?
7. Tell the story of the railroad.
8. How would you like to have ridden on an early train?

XXV

THE EARLY CONTEST OVER SLAVERY

188. Slavery in all the Colonies.—In colonial days there were negro slaves in all the colonies—in Massachusetts and New York as well as in Virginia and South Carolina. At the time of the Revolution, however, the people of the Northern states began to free their slaves, but the people of the Southern states did not set their slaves free. It happened in this way, therefore, that slavery slowly died out in the North while it continued to exist in the South. The Northern people disliked slavery so much that they would not settle in the Northwest Territory until Congress promised them that slavery should never be established in that region (p. 132).

189. Eli Whitney.—In Westboro, Massachusetts, in the year of the Stamp Act, Eli Whitney was born. As a boy he was very handy with tools and was always making things of one sort or another. For one thing he made a fiddle which could be played upon. When he grew up he went to Yale College. He then got a place as a private tutor in Georgia. Now, it happened that General Greene had settled in Georgia after the Revolution. Eli Whitney,

as a New Englander, naturally visited him. Mrs. Greene's embroidery frame was broken. Whitney mended it for her, and did the work so neatly that she suggested that he might make a machine to separate the cotton seed from the cotton fiber.

190. The Cotton Gin. — To understand how Whitney's machine worked we must study the cotton plant a bit. Each little cotton seed is attached to countless snowy white fibers which catch the wind, and so bear the seed long distances through the air. Neither seeds nor fibers can be used until they are separated. Whitney at once set to work and made a wheel with little wire teeth on its rim. This wheel worked through an opening between two wires. The opening was so narrow that a cotton seed could not pass through it. As one turned the wheel the teeth caught the cotton fibers, tore them away from the seeds, and carried the fibers through the opening. With his hands a negro slave could clean one or two pounds of cotton a day. With one of Whitney's engines or gins, as he called them, a slave could clean one hundred pounds of cotton a day. This invention was made in the year 1794.



A COTTON PLANT.

191. Results of Whitney's Invention. — The growing of cotton with slave labor now became very profitable. Negroes were imported from Africa and the West Indies. Slavery, instead of dying out, increased enormously in the far Southern states. The United States became divided into two sections: one section where the soil was free from slave labor, and a second section where negro slaves performed nearly all the labor. The dividing line between these two sections was the southern boundary of Pennsylvania (p. 39) and the Ohio River.

DO NOT FORGET

1. Slavery existed in all the colonies before the Revolution.
2. It died out in the North.
3. Whitney's cotton gin fastened slavery on the South.

QUESTIONS

1. Mention all the states in which slavery existed in 1776.
2. Why was slavery forbidden in the Northwest Territory?
3. Tell the story of Whitney's invention.
4. What resulted from this invention?

XXVI

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

192. His Early Career. — John Quincy¹ Adams was the son of John Adams, second President of the United States. In his earlier life he had been American Minister to Russia, Prussia, Holland, and Great Britain. Later on, in the eight years when James Monroe was President, Adams was Secretary of State. In 1819, while holding that office, he made a treaty with Spain for the sale of Florida to the United States. In 1823, while still Secretary of State, he put into shape a most important statement which is called the Monroe Doctrine. Having done these things he was chosen President to succeed Monroe.

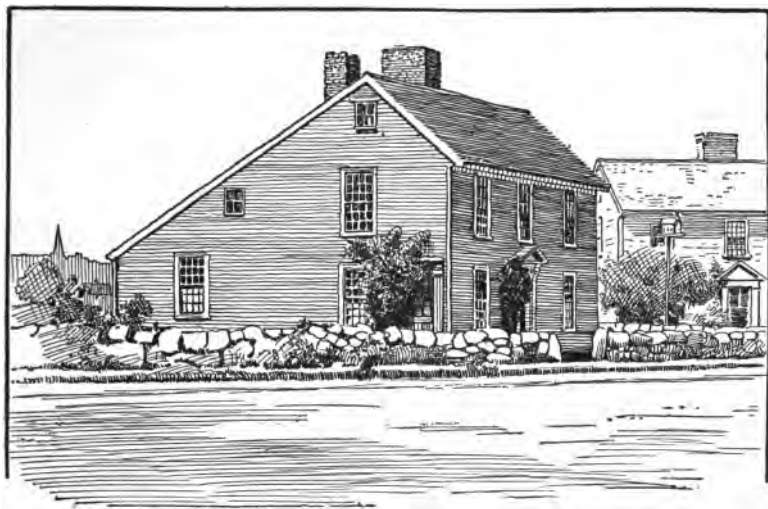
193. Ex-President J. Q. Adams. — John Quincy Adams was President for four years. But in 1828 the “Hero of New Orleans” was chosen in his place. Adams retired to his family home in Quincy, Massachusetts. One day some voters in his district came to him and said that they would like to send him to the National House of Representatives, if he did not think that an ex-President would be degraded by holding the lesser office. Adams replied that “no person can be degraded by serving the people as representative in

¹ Quincy is pronounced Quinzy.

Congress, nor, in my opinion, would an ex-President of the United States be degraded by serving as a selectman of his town, if elected thereto by the people." In 1830, therefore, he was sent to Congress, and continued to be one of the representatives from Massachusetts to the end of his life.

194. The "Gag Rule." — By this time many good people in the North had come to the conclusion that the best way to limit slavery would be to abolish it altogether. These people were called abolitionists — the most famous of them was William Lloyd Garrison. They and the other opponents of slavery kept sending petitions to Congress asking that slavery should be abolished, or at all events limited in some way. Mr. Adams presented petition after petition. The slaveholders were angry. With the help of Northern representatives they passed a rule to prevent the reading of these petitions. This was called the "gag rule."

195. The Right of Petition. — Mr. Adams kept on presenting petitions, however, although they were not read in the House nor printed in the Proceedings. Finally, one day he held a paper in his hand saying that it was a petition from negro slaves, and he wished the Speaker to rule as to whether it should be presented. There was a tremendous uproar at this statement. For three whole days the excitement was so great that Mr. Adams could not get a chance to say that in the petition the slaves prayed for the continuance of slavery. Again he presented a petition from aboli-



THE ADAMS HOUSES AT QUINCY.

J. Q. Adams was living in one of these houses when he was elected to Congress.

tionists praying for a dissolution of the Union—for the abolitionists were aghast at living in the same government with slaveholders. This time his opponents spent nearly two weeks trying to find some means of expelling the ex-President from the House of Representatives, but Adams defeated them on every point.

196. Triumph and Death of Adams.—Two years after this excitement Adams secured the repeal of the “gag rule.” Possibly the slaveholders felt it to be of little use, as it did not in any way gag the “Old Man Eloquent,” as Adams was now often called. Single-handed he had won the

first fight in the contest with slaveholders. Four years later, as he was rising to address the Speaker, he fell insensible to the floor of the House and a few hours later he was dead.

DO NOT FORGET

1. John Quincy Adams, as Secretary of State, bought Florida for the United States.
2. He put into shape the Monroe Doctrine.
3. In the House of Representatives, he fought the slaveholders.

QUESTIONS

1. Who was J. Q. Adams's father?
2. Mention five offices held by the younger Adams.
3. What two memorable things did he do when Secretary of State?
4. How did he happen to be elected a Representative? Name any ex-Presidents now living.
5. What was the "gag rule"? Why was it so called?
6. Tell the story of Adams's last years.

XXVII

GENERAL GRANT'S EARLY DAYS

197. Texas and the Mexican War. — It seemed clear to the slaveholders that they must have more slave territory in the South, if the number of the slave states was to keep pace with that of the free states of the North. They therefore brought about the addition of Texas to the United States. Then they compelled Mexico to make war on the United States, and secured the addition of New Mexico and California. The generals who led the American armies into Mexico were Zachary Taylor and Winfield Scott. But in the army there was a young lieutenant who was destined to become a much greater soldier than either of them — in fact the most successful soldier of the New World, General Grant.

198. The Tanner's Son. — Sometime about the year 1832, when General Jackson was President, a little boy of ten or eleven years might have been seen driving a pair of horses, with a load of passengers or goods, to Cincinnati, forty miles from his home. He must have been a very good, courageous boy, and a skillful driver to have been trusted so far away from home. His name was Hiram Ulysses Grant. His father was a tanner; but the boy



LIEUTENANT U. S. GRANT.

hated the sight and smell of hides and tan, and was anxious to secure a good education. So his father procured for him an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point.

199. He changes his Name. — When his trunk came home he looked at his initials in brass letters: H. U. G. He said they would never do, because the boys would make no end of fun of them. So he put the Ulysses first, U. H. G. When he got to West Point, however, he found that the appointment read, Ulysses Simpson Grant. Simpson was his brother's name, and they had been mixed up somehow. At any rate the name could not be changed without the consent of the Secretary of War at Washington. So Grant said that he had come to West Point to enter the army, and would come as U. S. Grant, if he could not come as U. H. Grant. The cadets at once called him Uncle Sam, but when they came to know him better they called him simply Sam Grant.

200. Grant at Chapultepec. — Grant's first fighting was in the Mexican War. His fondness for horses and his early training as a teamster marked him out as the officer to have charge of the transportation. He was appointed quartermaster of his regiment, for in the army they call the officer in charge of the transportation, quartermaster. Now, in battles, it is not necessary or expected that the quartermaster should rush into the thick of the fight; he

can stay with his horses and wagons. But Grant thought his place to be in the very thickest of the fighting. In the storming of the hill fortress of Chapultepec,¹ especially, he distinguished himself. With a few privates he dragged



GRANT AT CHAPULTEPEC.

a small brass gun up to the belfry of a church, and drove the Mexicans from their housetops. The general in command at that point saw how effective the shots were, and sent Lieutenant Pemberton to bring the enterprising officer to him.

¹ Pronounced Chă-pōol'tă-pĕk.

201. **After the Mexican War.** — Although he had given such valuable service, the silent, fighting, young quartermaster was not promoted, while other men, who had not done anything like what he had done, were made majors and colonels. For a time he served at a post in far-off Oregon, for by this time Oregon was a part of the United States. Then he resigned and tried to make his living as a farmer. Near St. Louis he built a small house which he named "Hardscrabble." He also did a great deal of teaming—hauling props to the mines and firewood to the dwellers in St. Louis. His health gave out, he abandoned farming, tried business for a time, and gave that up, too. Finally, his father gave him work in a branch of his leather business at Galena, Illinois. There Grant was living, making out bills, and selling leather, when the South Carolinians fired on Fort Sumter. Very different were the early surroundings and opportunities of Abraham Lincoln.

DO NOT FORGET

1. General Grant was educated at West Point.
2. He distinguished himself in the Mexican War.
3. He resigned from the Army.
4. He was a clerk in a store when the Civil War began.

QUESTIONS

1. Why did the slaveholders want more territory?
2. Name two generals of the Mexican War.
3. Why did young Grant drive a team?
4. How did his name come to be U. S. Grant?
5. What did the West Point cadets call him?
6. What did he do at Chapultepec?
7. Where was he when the Southerners fired on Fort Sumter?

XXVIII

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

202. Lincoln as a Boy. — The first Lincolns to come to America settled in Massachusetts near Boston. From that place Abraham Lincoln's ancestors moved first to Pennsylvania, then to Virginia, and then to Kentucky. In the last-named state the future President of the United States was born on February 12, 1809. His father was very poor and very restless, and seldom stayed long in one place. When young Lincoln was seven years of age, the family moved across the Ohio River into Indiana. There they built a "half-faced camp," or a shed with a loft, and open on the front to the rain and wind. In the loft, on a pile of leaves, the boy slept soundly after a hard day's work in the woods. It must have been very cold sometimes in this half-finished house, although they hung skins over the open space. Oftentimes there must have been very little for the boy to eat, but the life agreed with him. He grew rapidly and became strong and rugged. After a year in the open shed the Lincolns built themselves a log house and lived more comfortably.

203. Lincoln's Education. — Not very far from Lincoln's home was a log schoolhouse. There Lincoln learned to

read and write. In the long evenings at home, after the day's work was done, he would do sums on a board or on a wooden shovel with a burnt stick for a pencil; or he would read in one of the few books which he owned. At one time he had as many as five volumes—the Bible, Pilgrim's Progress, Æsop's Fables, a history of the United States, and a life of Washington. The last book the earnest boy had secured by shucking corn for three days. Indeed, during these early years Lincoln never lost a moment. When he plowed in the field he carried a book in his pocket. The instant the horse stopped for a short, well-earned rest, out would come the book, and into Lincoln's head would go a new idea or two. When he was seventeen years old, he was six feet four inches tall, and could outwork and outwrestle any man in the neighborhood. But neither his learning nor his strength made him proud or overbearing. He was good-natured, he told the best stories that were told, and was very popular with all who knew him.

204. Lincoln's Voyage to New Orleans. — When he was nineteen years of age, Lincoln went out into the great world, and floated down the Ohio and Mississippi on a flatboat. A flatboat was a great scow with one or two decks. It was steered with long oars or sweeps, and floated with the current. Lincoln received eight dollars a month and a free passage home on a steamer for his labor and skill

on the flatboat voyage. At New Orleans he attended a slave auction. The selling and buying of human beings troubled him greatly. He said to a companion, "If I ever get a chance to hit slavery, I will hit it hard."



LINCOLN WRITING BY THE FIRE.

205. Removal to Illinois. — About the time of his return from New Orleans Lincoln's father decided to move again. This time he went westward to Illinois and settled near the Sangamon River. There Lincoln helped his father to build another log house and to clear more land.

He then set to work splitting rails to make a worm fence around the new cornfield. Having done this, he split enough more rails to pay for a new suit of homespun clothes. With this work he left off earning his living by the labor of his hands; he was now twenty-one, and could do as he pleased.

206. Lincoln as a Storekeeper. — Abraham Lincoln first went to work in a grocery store. Later on he set up for himself in the grocery business. His partner was not a very good sort of a man, and the business soon went to pieces. Before this happened, however, Lincoln had won for himself the title of "honest Abe." He earned this nickname by such incidents as the following: One day a poor woman called at the store and bought six ounces of tea. After she had gone Lincoln discovered that he had given her only four ounces of tea in place of the six ounces for which she had paid. As soon as he could he closed the store and carried the other two ounces of tea to the woman's house, which was miles away. At another time he gave a customer six and one quarter cents too little change. He walked three miles to return the money due. It was this strict attention to honesty and fair dealing that made the people trust him and call him "honest Abe."

207. Lincoln the Surveyor. — When Lincoln got through keeping store, he thought he might as well make some use of the book learning which he had gained with so

much trouble. So he studied surveying, bought some instruments, and set up as a surveyor. Now surveying lands in the wilderness requires some knowledge of the woods, a clear head, a steady hand, and accuracy at figures, — and these were just the qualities which Lincoln possessed. He also acted as a postmaster for a time, served as private in the Black Hawk War, in which there was no fighting, and finally set up as a lawyer.

208. Lincoln as a Lawyer. — Almost as soon as he opened his law office Lincoln's popularity and reputation for honesty brought him business. He always refused to defend cases which he knew to be bad. On the other hand, when he felt sure that a poor man was innocent of what was charged against him, he sometimes offered his services for nothing. The best-known case of this kind is that of Jack Armstrong, a wrestler whom Lincoln had laid on his back. Armstrong was accused of murder. Convinced of his innocence, Lincoln offered to defend him. When the trial came on, one of the witnesses stated that he saw the murder done and saw Armstrong strike the blow. In answer to a question from Lincoln he said that he could see Armstrong clearly in the moonlight. Lincoln at once produced an almanac and showed that on the night of the murder there was no moon. Of course the jury found Armstrong "not guilty," and he was set at liberty.

DO NOT FORGET

1. Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky, February 12, 1809.
2. He lost no opportunity for self-improvement.
3. He became a lawyer and at once succeeded.

QUESTIONS

1. Trace the route of the Lincolns to Illinois.
2. How would you like to live in a "half-faced" camp?
3. What books did Lincoln read?
4. What did he say about slavery?
5. Why was he called "honest Abe"?
6. What other great President was a surveyor?
7. Tell the story of the acquittal of Jack Armstrong.

XXIX

THE RUSH TO CALIFORNIA

209. California. — It is time now to look for a moment at the territory which had been added to the United States at the close of the Mexican War. The most important portion of this new territory was California,



A SPANISH MISSION IN CALIFORNIA.

which had very nearly the same boundary that the present state of California now has. When General Kearney and Commodore Stockton conquered the settled portion of California from the Mexicans, the inhabitants of that

region were mainly engaged in raising cattle, and in shipping their hides away to the New England states to make boots and shoes for the American people. These hides were carried around Cape Horn in sailing vessels. Richard Henry Dana has described one of these voyages in the best sea book that was ever written. Its title is *Two Years Before the Mast*; one of these days you will read it.

210. Captain Sutter. — Among the prosperous farmers of California was Captain Sutter, an American. He held thousands of acres of land from the Mexican government. On these lands he grew great crops of grain. Captain Sutter's principal settlement or fort was near where the city of Sacramento now stands. He had a sawmill some distance away at Coloma on the American River. While enlarging a ditch to carry away the water from the mill wheel, James W. Marshall, who had charge of the work, discovered in the freshly turned earth specks of something that looked like gold. He collected a handful of these particles and took them to Sutter. The captain thought that they were gold. He carried them to San Francisco and made certain that the dust was real gold. Precisely at this time Mexico ceded California to the United States as one result of the Mexican War.

211. The "Forty-niners." — When it became known in San Francisco that all one had to do to get gold was to go

to Captain Sutter's fort, find a good place, and dig up the gold with a pickaxe and shovel, and then wash away the dirt with water, all the workingmen in California hastened



A RUSH TO NEW DIGGINGS.

to the gold field. The crews of the ships in the harbors left their vessels and joined the workers on land. When the news reached the East, thousands of men left whatever they were doing and started for California. Some of these men went across the plains and over the Rocky Mountains. They carried their goods in great wagons which came to be called "prairie schooners." Others bought or hired vessels and sailed in them around Cape

Horn. Still others went in one vessel to the Isthmus of Panama, crossed that rugged bit of land, and sailed in another vessel to San Francisco. The hardships endured by these gold seekers were often very great. Many of them died before reaching California; others died before they had gained much gold. Of those who lived and won wealth, many ruined their health by the hardships of camp life. These early immigrants to California are known to history as the "forty-niners." In 1850 California was admitted to the Union as a free state. This was a terrible blow to the slaveholders, as they had fully expected that California would be a slave state.

DO NOT FORGET

1. James W. Marshall discovered gold in California in 1848.
2. In 1849 the rush to California began.
3. California was admitted to the Union as a free state.

QUESTIONS

1. What was the principal industry of early California?
2. Who discovered gold in California, and when?
3. Tell the story of the "forty-niners."
4. Did California become a slave state?

XXX

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS

212. The Kansas-Nebraska Act. — A popular, energetic young lawyer was certain to get into politics sooner or later. Abraham Lincoln soon found himself a member of the legislature of Illinois. He even went to Congress for one term as representative. It was not until 1858, however, that his name became familiar to persons living outside of the state of Illinois. He suddenly became famous in this way. The slaveholders, it will be remembered, had been greatly disappointed in California, because it had been admitted to the Union as a free state. So Senator Douglas of Illinois brought in a bill opening to slavery that part of the Louisiana Purchase which was north and west of the state of Missouri. In 1820 Congress had declared that this land should be "forever free." But Senator Douglas said that this law was now dead. He proposed that the people of Kansas and Nebraska should have slaves or not, as they saw fit.

213. "Bleeding Kansas." — The Free Soilers and slaveholders made a most determined struggle to seize Kansas and hold it for freedom or for slavery. Rich men in the North subscribed money to send northern settlers

to Kansas. The slaveholders did what they could to match each white free-soil settler with a white Southern voter. The first towns to be settled in Kansas were necessarily near the western boundary of Missouri. It was easy, therefore, for Missourians to gather near the boundary line of their state just before election day in Kansas, dash across the border, seize the voting boxes, and beat any free stater who dared to vote. The free state settlers were generally peaceable Northern people who did not



A KANSAS SOD HOUSE.

The walls were built of sods cut from the prairie.

know how to resist these "border ruffians" and "sons of the South." Some of the free staters, however, were quite as ready to shoot an opponent as was any slavery man. It fell out in this way, therefore, that living in Kansas in those days was not altogether pleasant. Sometimes it happened that when a man was walking quietly in the street, suddenly he would be stopped and asked whether he was for freedom or for slavery, and be shot

dead on the spot if he gave an answer which the questioner did not like.

214. Lincoln's Ideas. — When a boy, Lincoln had seen slaves sold at New Orleans, and had not liked the spectacle. As a man, he had seen slaves while visiting in Kentucky, his native state. The bloody warfare in Kansas now set him thinking. The more he thought about the matter, the more certain he became that unless something was speedily done, the Union would be broken. It could not exist much longer half slave, half free. In 1858 Senator Douglas came before the people of Illinois for reelection to the United States Senate. Lincoln saw that his time was come, for Douglas was the advocate of slave extension. Lincoln challenged him to debate the questions of the day before the people of Illinois, in seven different parts of the state, and Douglas consented.

215. Lincoln and Douglas. — At the moment Douglas was one of the most prominent men in the country; Lincoln was hardly known outside of his own state. Douglas was one of the most experienced and popular public speakers in the United States; Lincoln was a fearless, accurate debater. Douglas was very short and stout,—people called him the “little giant”; Lincoln was six feet four inches tall, was very thin, and very plain. To hear these champions the Illinois farmers came from far and near. They brought with them their wives and children and

camped on the debating grounds. The debates were held in the open air, and at each place thousands of persons listened. In the end Douglas was reëlected Senator, but Lincoln had made a tremendous impression on the people who had attended the debates. His reputation spread far beyond Illinois. In 1860 the Republicans nominated Lincoln for President, and he was elected, — one of his opponents being Senator Douglas.

DO NOT FORGET

1. The opening of Kansas and Nebraska to slavery brought on civil war in Kansas.
2. Lincoln was aroused by the doings of the slaveholders in Kansas.
3. He debated with Douglas on the slavery question, 1858.
4. He was elected President, 1860.

QUESTIONS

1. What did the Kansas-Nebraska Act provide as to slavery?
2. How did the free-state people try to save Kansas?
3. What did the slaveholders do?
4. Describe the Lincoln-Douglas debates.
5. What was the result of the debates?

XXXI

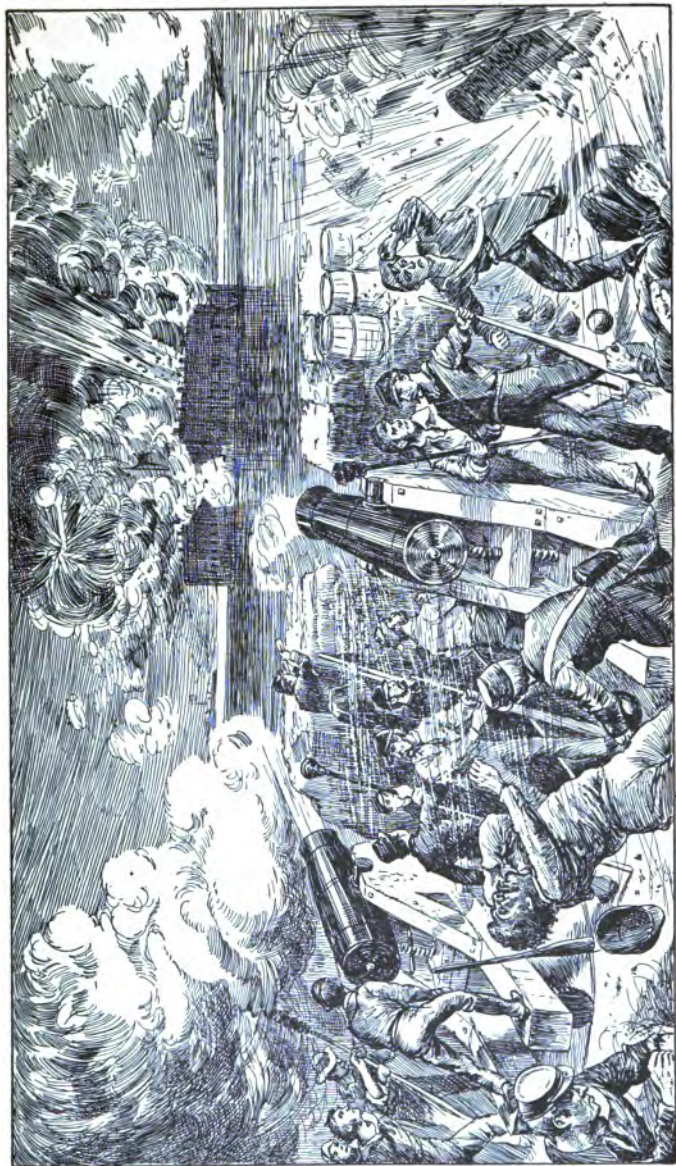
SECESSION

216. A Divided People. — By this time Northerners and Southerners were almost like two distinct nations. They disagreed on nearly every subject. The Southerners, for instance, thought that slavery was right and was necessary,—for them, at least. Furthermore, they believed that a state could secede or withdraw from the Union whenever it wished. The Northerners generally held that no state could secede from the Union. Some Northerners thought that slavery was wrong everywhere. Practically all the people of the North were determined that slavery should not be established in any free state. President Lincoln and the Republican party were strongly opposed to the extension of slavery to any part of the Union where it did not then exist. This was about the same thing as destroying slavery, because it was nearly certain that unless slavery were extended, it would slowly die out of itself or be abolished. The slaveholders saw clearly that this would happen if the Republicans carried out their policy. It was for this reason that the slaveholders opposed the election of Lincoln with every means at their command.

217. Secession of South Carolina. — Nowhere in the South were people more certain that slavery was right and necessary than were the South Carolinians. Nowhere in the Union were people more agreed in believing that a state could secede whenever its voters thought fit. When Lincoln was elected, therefore, South Carolina at once voted to secede from the Union. Her young men had been drilling for a long time. They now hoisted the palmetto flag, or the state flag of South Carolina, and threw up fortifications to defend Charleston harbor.

218. Fort Sumter. — In the middle of Charleston harbor, on an artificial island, the government was building a strong fort. It was named Fort Sumter for the South Carolinian Revolutionary general of that name, and was nearly finished. On Sullivan's Island, nearer the mainland, was Fort Moultrie, and Castle Pinckney, an old stone fort, was on still another island which was near the city. Major Robert Anderson commanded a few soldiers of the regular army who were stationed at Fort Moultrie. There they were liable to a sudden attack from the mainland. One night, therefore, Major Anderson removed his men to Fort Sumter, where he would be more secure. There he was, hemmed about with secessionist batteries, when Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President on March 4, 1861.

219. The Bombardment of Fort Sumter. — President Lincoln had an idea that if everything could be kept quiet for



THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

some time, most of the Southern people would cool off. Perhaps this idea might have turned out to be right, as was usually the case with Lincoln's ideas. But Major Anderson and his little garrison could not live without food while the Southerners were cooling off. At first the secessionists permitted him to buy food at Charleston; then they refused to allow him to procure any more supplies on the mainland. It became necessary, therefore, to send him provisions by water. When the supply steamer, the *Star of the West*, attempted to enter Charleston harbor, the secessionists fired on her, although she flew the star-spangled banner. Then Lincoln ordered food and reinforcements to be sent to Fort Sumter under protection of war ships. This attempt brought about a bombardment of the fort from the secessionist batteries (April 12, 1861). Thirty-six hours later Major Anderson surrendered.

220. The Call for Troops. — On the morning of April 15, President Lincoln issued a call for seventy-five thousand volunteers. Later on he called for hundreds of thousands more. From all parts of the North the volunteers hastened to the front as fast as they could, oftentimes singing a popular army song:—

“We are coming, Father Abraham,
One hundred thousand strong.”

In many a Northern town, city, and state, men had been busily drilling, while the secessionists had been building



"WE ARE COMING, FATHER ABRAHAM."

batteries around Fort Sumter. These now sprang to arms and hastened to Washington. There was great need of them at the capital, as Washington was filled with secessionists. For years the slaveholders had been in control of the government. They had put Southerners into nearly all of the offices. Indeed, at that moment, most of the clerks in the War Department were secessionists.

221. April 19, 1861. — The first fully armed and equipped regiment to approach Washington was the Sixth Massachusetts. At Baltimore it became necessary for the soldiers to march through the streets from one railroad station to another. Many of the people of Baltimore sympathized

strongly with the slaveholders. They attacked the troops. Before they could be driven off, several soldiers were killed and others were wounded.

222. Secession. — Eleven states in all seceded from the Union. These were the states lying south of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri. The seceders joined together to form a new union which they called the Confederate States. For a few weeks after the surrender of Fort Sumter, it must have seemed to the people living at Washington as if the whole government was going to pieces. Officers of the United States Army and Navy resigned and were allowed to go. At length, however, the secessionist senators, representatives, colonels, and commodores had all gone; President Lincoln could begin to see upon whose aid he could rely.

DO NOT FORGET

1. South Carolina seceded from the Union, 1860.
2. The secessionists attacked Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861.

QUESTIONS

1. Why did South Carolina secede?
2. Why did Major Anderson surrender Fort Sumter?
3. What did Lincoln do when he heard of the surrender?
4. What happened in Baltimore on April 19, 1861?
5. What happened elsewhere on another nineteenth of April?
6. What states seceded from the Union?

XXXII

A FEW THINGS ABOUT THE CIVIL WAR

223. The Fighting.—The fighting, which began with the attack on Fort Sumter, continued for nearly four years.



READING THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION TO THE CABINET.

Arranged from left to right the figures are as follows: Stanton, Secretary of War; Chase, Secretary of the Treasury; President Lincoln; Wells, Secretary of the Navy; Seward (sitting), Secretary of State; Usher, Secretary of the Interior; Blair, Attorney-general; Bates, Postmaster-general.

Millions of men served in the contending armies. Hundreds of battles were fought. In some of these battles more men were killed and wounded than fought in any

battle of the Revolutionary War. The story of this great conflict is too long to be told in a little book like this. But every one should know something of the leaders who saved the Union and of the decisive battles of the war.

224. President Lincoln. — The “Illinois rail splitter,” as Lincoln was sometimes called, was now in the White House. Upon him fell the greatest care in this gigantic war, for he appointed the generals and the admirals, those who failed, as well as those who succeeded. At first it was very difficult to pick out the best men. One reason for this difficulty was that very few officers had ever commanded large bodies of troops. Slowly the best men showed their abilities, and were given important positions.

225. The Emancipation Proclamation. — Probably Lincoln’s most important act, during the war, was the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation. In the beginning the President did not know exactly what to do with the negroes. It was his task, he once said, to save the Union. If setting the slaves free would help to save the Union, he would do it. At first, however, he was not at all certain that this would be the best thing to do. After the war had been going on for some time, it became evident that to free the slaves in the seceded states would deal a heavy blow to the secessionist cause. Lincoln, therefore, issued the Emancipation Proclamation, setting free the slaves in the states then

resisting the Union armies. After the war an amendment to the Constitution abolished slavery throughout the United States.

226. Colored Troops. — When the Emancipation Proclamation was issued, the enlistment of regiments of colored soldiers was begun. Some of these were Northern negroes who had always been free. But other regiments were recruited from the Southern slaves who fled to the Union lines. These colored regiments were commanded by white officers, of whom Colonel Robert Gould Shaw and Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson are the best known. Colonel Shaw was killed at the head of his troops in an attack on Fort Wagner at the entrance of Charleston harbor.

227. The Work of the Union Armies. — The work of the Union armies was very difficult, because the Confederates fought on the defensive and because the South was a very easy country to defend. In that region there were almost no good roads anywhere, and great stretches of forest and rough, uncultivated country offered the greatest obstacle to the invader and excellent protection to the defender. But when the secessionists, in their turn, invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania, they at once found out that it was much harder to conduct an invasion, even in an open country like Pennsylvania, than it was to defend a wilderness like some parts of Virginia (p. 215).

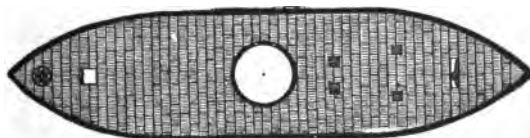
228. The "**Merrimac**." — The Southerners built several fine ironclads, for among the Southerners who resigned from the United States Navy, at the beginning of the war, were some excellent officers. The most famous of these vessels were the *Merrimac*, or *Virginia*, and the *Tennessee*. These two ships looked much alike, — each had on its deck a house of iron. This was made with sloping sides like the roof of a house or a tent, with a flat top. The *Merrimac* came out from Norfolk, Virginia, and attacked the United States war ships which were anchored near Fortress Monroe. The shot from their guns rattled harmlessly against her iron sides and rolled off into the water. Her shot tore to pieces the insides of the Union ships. She destroyed the frigates *Congress* and *Cumberland*.

229. The "**Monitor**." — President Lincoln and his naval men had not been idle. They had called for plans of vessels to fight the *Merrimac*. One of the vessels to be built for this purpose was the *Monitor*. She anchored off Fortress Monroe a few hours after the *Merrimac* had sailed back to Norfolk after her first battle. The *Monitor* was invented by John Ericsson, an immigrant from Norway. Her deck rose only a foot or two above the water. On it was built a heavy, round house of iron, which was called a turret. In the turret were two huge guns which could be fired out of two portholes, placed side by side. The guns and the turret turned around, so that the guns could be fired

straight at the enemy and then turned away to be loaded. This latter was important because the guns were muzzle-loaders. When loading them, the end of the ramrod was thrust out of the porthole, which of course had to be open at the time. It is easy to see from this description, therefore, that it was very important to be able to turn the turret around.



SIDE ELEVATION.



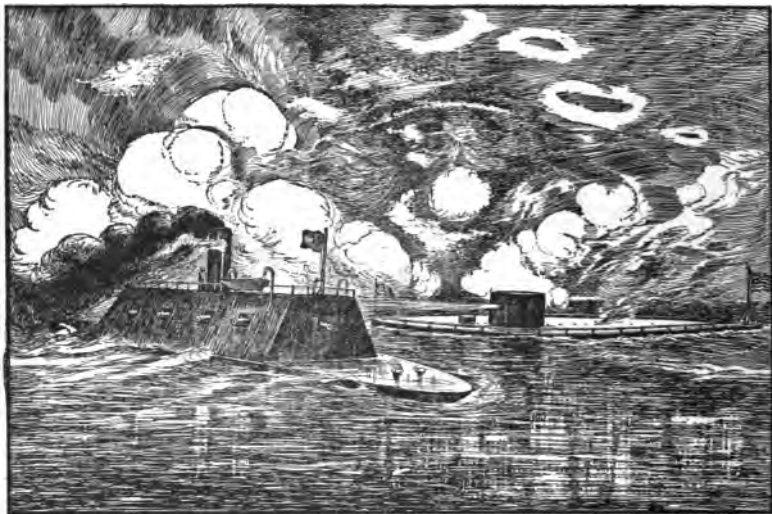
DECK PLAN.

Anchor Well	Pilot House	Turret	Smoke- stacks	Blower Pipes	Propeller Well
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THE "MONITOR."

230. "Monitor" and "Merrimac." — The next morning the *Merrimac* again came out from Norfolk to complete the destruction of the Union fleet. When she drew near, the little *Monitor* steered straight for her. The commander of the *Merrimac* was surprised to see this iron raft, with its iron house, steering toward him. He was still more surprised when the house turned around for a moment, two huge guns appeared, and two huge iron shot came crashing against the *Merrimac's* armor. He

tried to send the strange ship to the bottom by running into her at full speed, but the *Monitor* did not mind this in the least. On the contrary, while the *Merrimac*



“MONITOR” AND “MERRIMAC.”

was touching her, the turret turned around, and two more shot smashed against the Confederate's armor. This time the *Monitor's* guns were so near that the crash was very unpleasant, and so the combat went on, until the *Merrimac* gave it up and steamed back to Norfolk. The Union vessels were saved. Many more turreted boats were built. They were called monitors from this first one.

231. The "Alabama." — At the beginning of the war the people of the United States owned more ships than the people of any other country. These were almost all owned by the people of the North. The Confederates sent out vessels to destroy these merchantmen. They also bought vessels in England for this purpose, and one war ship was built there expressly to destroy American merchantmen. The name of this vessel was the *Alabama*. She destroyed hundreds of Union merchantmen, and then sailed into a French port for repairs. There she was found by Captain Winslow of the United States ship *Kearsarge*. The two vessels were of about the same size and had about the same armament, except that the *Alabama* had English guns and some English gunners, too, to work them. But the men of the *Alabama* could not shoot so straight as those of the *Kearsarge*. In a short time the Confederate cruiser sank to the bottom of the sea. An English steam yacht then came up, rescued the *Alabama's* captain and some of her crew, and refused to hand them over to Captain Winslow.

DO NOT FORGET

1. Lincoln freed the slaves in the Confederate States.
2. The negroes fought in the Union armies.
3. The *Monitor* turned back the *Merrimac*.
4. The *Kearsarge* sank the *Alabama*.

QUESTIONS

1. What did Lincoln say that his task was ?
2. Why did he free the slaves ?
3. Who was Colonel Shaw ?
4. Why was the defense of the Southern states easy ?
5. Where was the *Alabama* built ?
6. What ship destroyed the *Alabama* ?
7. Describe the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*.

XXXIII

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT

232. Farragut leaves Norfolk. — Not all of the Southern officers resigned from the Army and Navy of the United States at the beginning of the war. Among those to remain in the service was Captain Farragut (p. 145). He was then living at Norfolk with his wife who was a Virginian. He thought that secession was wrong, and said so, openly. His neighbors declared that a man with such sentiments as he expressed could not live in Norfolk. "Very well," answered Farragut, "I can live somewhere else." Going home he told Mrs. Farragut that she must decide at once whether she would remain in Virginia with her parents or go North with him. That afternoon Captain Farragut, with his wife and their son, left Norfolk for New York.

233. Capture of New Orleans. — Farragut was not long idle. In 1862 he was given a fleet, made flag officer, or commander of the fleet, and ordered to capture New Orleans. His flagship was the sloop of war *Hartford*. She was a wooden ship of the old style, and carried broadside guns like the *Constitution*. In the darkness of a spring morning the fleet ran by the forts below

the city. Once the *Hartford* caught fire from a flaming raft which a little tug boat pushed against her. The ship's fire department speedily put out the blaze, and a shot from one of her big guns sent the tug to the bottom of the river. At another time the *Hartford* ran aground under the guns of the fort. She backed off slowly, and then, still more slowly, turned around and headed upstream again. During the whole time Farragut walked the quarterdeck. Every now and then he would look at a little compass which he carried at his watch chain. Once above the forts, the fleet steamed upstream to New Orleans.

234. Mobile Bay. — One of the first things that President Lincoln did after the war began was to declare the Southern seaports closed to commerce. He did this to prevent the Confederates getting arms, ammunition, and supplies from Europe. It was a difficult matter to enforce this order, because there were so many Southern seaports, some of which were especially difficult to guard. One by one these fell into Union hands, or were so carefully watched that few vessels could go in or out. One of the most important of these harbors and one of the hardest to watch was Mobile Bay. In 1864 Farragut was ordered to occupy that seaport.

235. Farragut enters Mobile Bay. — Lashing his ships together in pairs, Farragut steered for the entrance of the



THE "HARTFORD."

bay. A line of torpedoes extended nearly across the channel, leaving a small opening close under the guns of a Confederate fort. Captain Craven in the double-turreted monitor, *Tecumseh*, led the line. He missed the entrance. A torpedo exploded under the monitor, and she sank to the bottom bow foremost. Captain Craven and the pilot were in the pilot house. As the ship went down, they rushed for the entrance. "After you, pilot," said Captain Craven. There was no time for both of them to descend the ladder from the pilot house to the turret and escape to the deck through a porthole. The pilot alone was saved.

236. Farragut says, "Go on." — When the *Tecumseh* went down, the next ship, the *Brooklyn*, stopped and began to back. Farragut was in the rigging of the *Hartford*, just under the maintop, with a rope around his body to prevent his falling, in case he should be wounded. When he saw the *Brooklyn* stop, he prayed for a moment. A voice seemed to come to him, saying, "Go on." Putting the *Hartford* at full speed ahead, Farragut dashed over the torpedo line, the torpedoes knocking against the *Hartford's* bottom, but not exploding. The other ships followed and passed the forts and the torpedoes. As they went along, Commander Perkins of the monitor *Chickasaw* could be seen through the smoke, dancing for joy on the top of the monitor's turret.

Once past the forts, Farragut signaled the fleet to anchor, that the men might have breakfast, but the *Tennessee* soon put a stop to that proceeding.

237. The End of the "Tennessee." — The Confederate iron-clad, the *Tennessee*, was built after the manner of the *Mer-rimac* (p. 204), but she was much more heavily armored.



THE FIGHT WITH THE "TENNESSEE."

Admiral Farragut is in the "chains" (where the rigging joins the side of the ship) just after the *Lackawanna* has run into the *Hartford*. The *Tennessee* is seen alongside.

She had a very poor engine, however, and was very slow and unwieldy. When Farragut saw the *Tennessee* approaching, he ordered the large ships and the monitors to attack her. The wooden ships fired their heaviest guns, and then ran into her at full speed. A shot from

the *Lackawanna*, while the ships were almost touching, smashed one of the *Tennessee's* port shutters. The sailors of the *Lackawanna* threw anything they could seize through the open port, even a holy stone, which was used to scrub the deck. Then the *Lackawanna*, by mistake, ran into the *Hartford*, and cut her down to within two feet of the water. Farragut sprang into the chains, saw that his ship would float, and ordered her at the *Tennessee* again. Meantime the monitors were doing their best to disable the *Tennessee*. The *Chickasaw*, especially, took up a position at one end of the Southern ship, and fired shot after shot at one spot, until she had practically ruined that end of the *Tennessee*. Then, when the big ships were all ready to ram her again, the Confederate surrendered. This was Farragut's last fight. After the war he was made an admiral, and was the first admiral of the American navy.

DO NOT FORGET

1. Farragut, a Southerner, remained true to the Union.
2. He captured New Orleans.
3. He occupied Mobile Bay.

QUESTIONS

1. What reply did Farragut make to the Norfolk people?
2. What was the name of his flagship?
3. What two great battles did he win?
4. Tell the story of Captain Craven and the pilot.
5. What did Farragut do when he saw the *Tecumseh* go down?

XXXIV

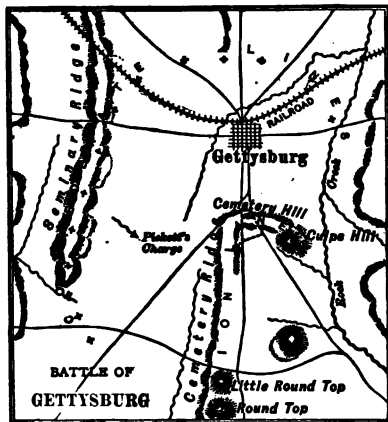
THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

238. The Army of the Potomac. — The soldiers who rushed to the defense of Washington were soon formed into the Army of the Potomac. This army had many chiefs, McDowell, McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, and, finally, Meade. It fought all over northern Virginia. Sometimes it won; more often it was defeated. But in victory and in defeat it was always a splendid army. It was after one of its worst defeats — in the battle of Chancellorsville — that General Lee led his victorious Confederate troops into Pennsylvania. Hooker, with the Army of the Potomac, followed him, always keeping between the Southerners and the city of Washington. Then Lincoln took the command away from Hooker and gave it to General Meade.

239. Battle of Gettysburg. — Finally the two armies came together at Gettysburg. The Union forces held a very strong position on the top of a ridge. For two days Lee tried to drive them away. He did push back the left end of the Union line. But the only effect of this was to make the position of the Army of the Potomac more secure. More Union soldiers were all the time coming to

the front. Meade began the third day by retaking some of the positions from which his men had been earlier forced to retire.

240. Pickett's Charge. — Gathering fifteen thousand men under General Pickett, Lee made one great effort to destroy the Union Army.



It was now the afternoon of July 3, 1863. Magnificently Pickett and his men, who were mainly Virginians, marched across the open space between the two armies straight for the center of the Union position. But the Army of the Potomac was ready

for them. Sixty guns on the slope of the hill, behind the Northern line, poured canister¹ into the advancing host. Then, as the Southerners drew nearer, the soldiers opened fire with their muskets. A few of the attackers reached the Union line to be killed or captured. Then all who could fled back to Lee's side of the valley. The next day the Southerners marched away to the Potomac and Virginia.

¹ Canister: thin iron cans or cases filled with large bullets or small cannon balls.



IN THE THICK OF THE FIGHT AT GETTYSBURG.

241. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. — A part of this famous battlefield has been reserved for a national park and cemetery. President Lincoln made an address at the dedication of the cemetery, November 19, 1863, which will always be memorable among the greatest speeches ever delivered in any country in any age.

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

DO NOT FORGET

1. In victory or in defeat the Army of the Potomac was always a splendid army.
2. Commanded by General Meade, it won the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
3. At Gettysburg, Lincoln delivered a famous address.

QUESTIONS

1. What soldiers were formed into the Army of the Potomac?
2. Upon what river is the city of Washington situated?
3. Name the successive commanders of the Army of the Potomac.
4. What famous charge was made on the third day at Gettysburg?
5. What did Lincoln say that "our fathers" did?
6. What did the Union soldiers at Gettysburg do?
7. Who made Gettysburg consecrated ground?

XXXV

GENERAL GRANT

242. Grant reënters the Army. — The soldier of Chapultepec (p. 178) was given the command of an Illinois regiment, which had been very unruly under its former colonel. Grant soon had it in order, and marched out of Illinois to the defense of Missouri. His quiet firmness and military knowledge had attracted the attention of one of the Illinois representatives in Congress; he secured for Grant an appointment as brigadier general. Grant was now sent to Cairo at the junction of the Mississippi and the Ohio. He tried to get orders to seize Paducah, a town at the junction of the Ohio and the Tennessee. No orders coming, Grant seized the town on his own responsibility only a few hours before the arrival of the Southern force.

243. "Unconditional Surrender" Grant. — This enterprising officer soon came to be known as "Unconditional Surrender" Grant,—a name which fitted his initials very well. He earned the name in this way: He was besieging the Confederates at Fort Donelson in February, 1862. The weather was stormy; Grant's men were without shelter on the exposed hillsides, and they had not a great

deal to eat. But the Union leader felt sure that he would capture the enemy if he could hold on for a day or two longer. Suddenly the Southerners attacked his right wing, and some of them were captured. Grant heard one of his men say to another, "They have come out to fight all day; they've got their knapsacks full of grub." Grant opened one or two of the knapsacks and found that each soldier had food for three days. At once he said, "They are attempting to force their way out." He ordered an attack to be made all along the line. General Buckner, the Confederate commander, now asked for the terms of surrender. "No terms," was Grant's reply, "except immediate and unconditional surrender, will be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works." Buckner surrendered.

244. Grant captures Vicksburg. — In 1863 Grant laid siege to Vicksburg. This town and fortress stood on a high bluff overlooking a long reach of the Mississippi River. The Union forces had opened hundreds of miles of the Mississippi from Cairo downward, and from the Gulf of Mexico upward. But Vicksburg had defied all their efforts. Grant attacked the town from above, and failed. He knew that he could not approach it from the Mississippi, because the bluff was so steep. Finally, he marched past Vicksburg on the other side of the river. He then crossed over to the Vicksburg side, many miles

below the town. This was a very bold thing for him to do, because it cut him off from all connection with the North. General Pemberton commanded the Confederates at Vicksburg. He had seen Grant fight at Chapultepec, and remembered his skill and activity. In vain he tried to battle with Grant outside of Vicksburg. He then shut himself and his army within his works. The Union soldiers besieged him there, and starved him into surrender, July 4, 1863. In this campaign General William Tecumseh Sherman was Grant's ablest helper.

245. Lieutenant General Grant. — At this time Grant was a major general of volunteers. He was now made a major general in the regular army, and given command of all the Union armies west of the Alleghany Mountains.

DO NOT FORGET

1. Grant attracted attention by his military qualities.
2. He captured Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.

QUESTIONS

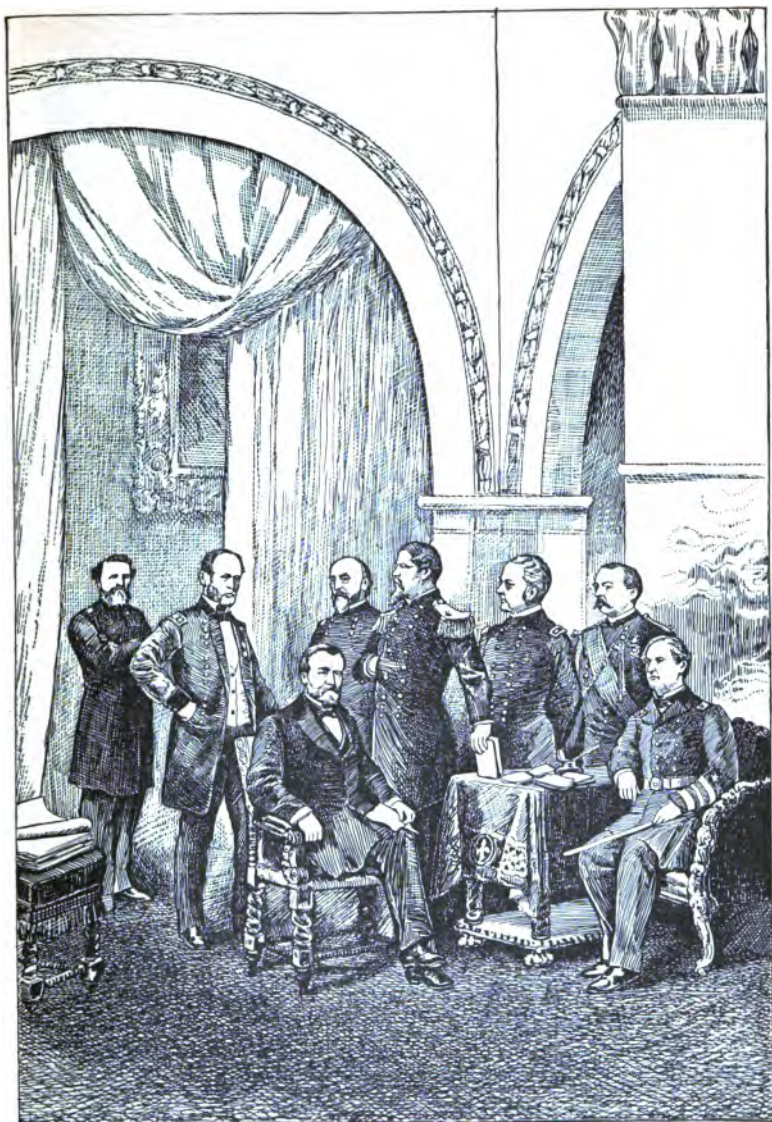
1. Why was Grant appointed a brigadier general? Why a major general?
2. What answer did he make to General Buckner?
3. From what side did he approach Vicksburg?

XXXVI

GENERAL SHERMAN

246. The Army of the Cumberland. — While the Army of the Potomac had been fighting in the East and Grant had been campaigning in the Mississippi Valley, the Army of the Cumberland had been fighting in Kentucky and Tennessee. Its leaders were Buell, Rosecrans, and George H. Thomas. The last was a Southerner who had remained in the Union army when Lee and other Southerners had left it. He was a splendid soldier, and had won great renown at Chickamauga where he had saved the Union cause from disaster. Another brilliant leader in that army was Philip H. Sheridan. When Grant took command of the Western forces, General Thomas and his men were blockaded in Chattanooga by the Confederates. Grant's first work was to release them. He got some soldiers from the East, and brought up others under Sherman from Vicksburg. With this great force he overwhelmed the Confederates at Chattanooga. He was then made lieutenant general¹ and given command of all the armies

¹ The highest military rank in the United States is general. Then follow lieutenant general, major general, and brigadier general, in the order named. The grade of general was created by Congress for Grant. The commanding officer of the army is now termed lieutenant general.



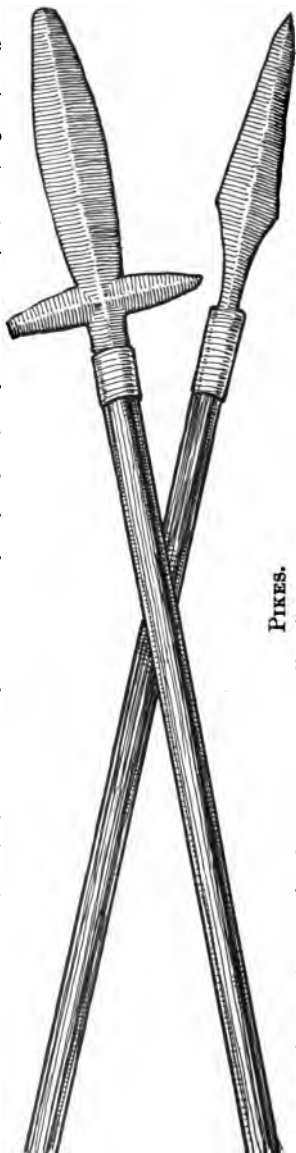
UNION COMMANDERS.

Arranged from right to left the figures are as follows: Farragut (sitting), Sheridan, Hooker, Hancock, Meade, Grant (sitting), Sherman, Thomas.

of the United States. For the rest of the war he campaigned with the Army of the Potomac, which continued to be led by General Meade. The command of the principal Western army Grant gave to Sherman.

247. The "March to the Sea."

— Sherman first pushed the Confederates back from Chattanooga to Atlanta. Then giving Thomas command in the interior, Sherman, with sixty thousand soldiers, set out to march through Georgia to the sea. There were hardly any Confederate soldiers in the far South to oppose him. His men marched slowly onward. As they went they spread out over the country for a space of sixty miles. Whenever they came to a railroad, they tore up the rails, heaped the sleepers in great piles, set fire to them, and heated the rails red hot. This made the rails curl up so that



PIKES.

At one time the Southerners were so badly off for guns and ammunition that they made rude pikes or spears with which to arm some of the soldiers.

they could not be used again. If there was a tree near at hand, the soldiers would often wrap the hot rail around its trunk. In this way Sherman and his men wrecked the railroad system of the South, so that food could not be sent from Georgia to Virginia — except with the greatest difficulty. As Lee's soldiers were fed from the Georgia plantations, they were soon starving.

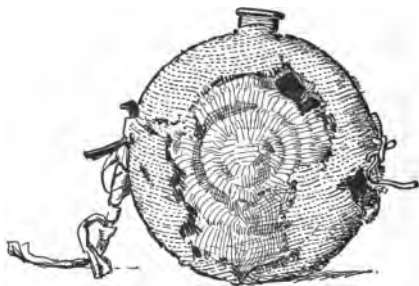
248. Sherman marches Northward. — Sherman captured Savannah a few days before Christmas, 1864. Early in 1865 he was up and doing, and marched northward to get within reach of Lee's army, should it escape from Grant. Thinking that Sherman would march to Charleston, the people of that city carried their valuables, the money in the banks, pictures, and everything that could be moved, to Columbia. But Sherman marched straight on Columbia. While he was there or near at hand, a terrible fire broke out and destroyed an immense amount of property. How the fire began is still a mystery. Stationing himself at Goldsboro in North Carolina, Sherman awaited Grant's and Lee's movements.

DO NOT FORGET

1. Grant overwhelmed the Confederates at Chattanooga.
2. He was appointed "general" and given command of all the armies of the United States.
3. Sherman drove the Confederates back to Atlanta, marched to Savannah, and then northward to the heart of North Carolina.

QUESTIONS

1. Who was General Thomas? What other Southerner was given high rank on the Union side?
2. What great battle did Grant win with the Army of the Cumberland and reinforcements?
3. Who led the reinforcements from Vicksburg to Chattanooga?
4. What did Sherman's soldiers do when they came to a railroad? Why was this important?
5. Where did Sherman's march to the sea end?
6. What northern point did his soldiers finally reach?



A CANTEEN.

This was carried by a Union soldier in the Civil War; it was almost destroyed by bullets.

XXXVII

GENERAL SHERIDAN

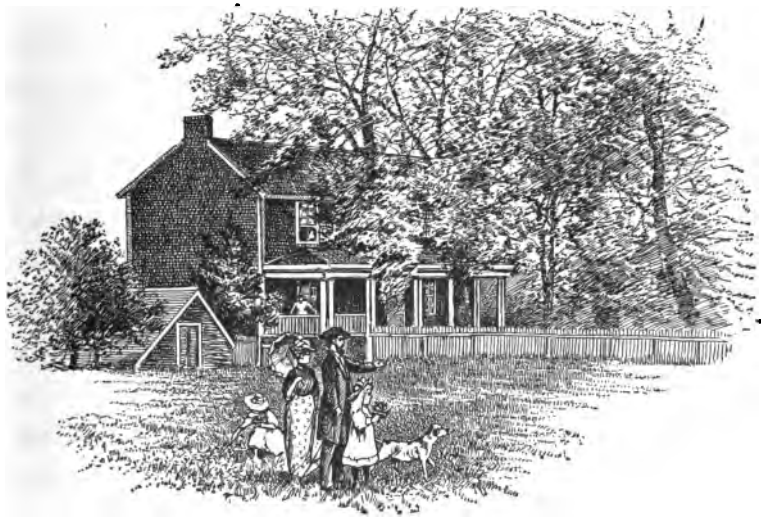
249. His Early Career. — Among the younger men to attract Grant's attention in the battle of Chattanooga was Brigadier General Sheridan, one of Thomas's most famous officers. At Chickamauga, with Thomas, he had won the chief honors. Grant took Sheridan to Virginia with him and placed him in command of the cavalry.

250. Grant's Campaign against Lee. — Grant and Lee fought one terrible battle after another. Each of these conflicts cost the lives of thousands of men. After each battle the Union army moved forward. "I propose," said Grant, "to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer." Before that time the campaigns in Virginia had been like the swinging pendulum of a clock; from this time on, the swing was all in one direction. Behind their breastworks Lee's veterans felt the change. "Formerly," said one of them to a comrade, "the Yanks came down, fought a battle, and went North again. Now, the Yanks have been fighting battles for a month, and still on they come." At Petersburg, Lee's soldiers stopped, and Grant besieged them in their works all winter.

251. Sheridan's Ride. — While this siege was going on, Lee tried to make Grant let go his grip on Petersburg by sending a force to the Shenandoah Valley to threaten Washington. But Grant only sent Sheridan with a strong force to meet the Confederates, and held fast to his line in front of Petersburg. Sheridan pushed back the Southerners, and then one day left the army to consult with Grant as to his future movements. When he was at Winchester, on his way back, he heard the sound of guns, and knew that his men were fighting a great battle. In his absence they had been surprised in their camp and driven back. Sheridan mounted his horse and rode rapidly southward. As he neared the battle ground, he came upon men fleeing to the rear. "Face about, boys," he cried, "we're going back." They faced about, and followed their great leader. When Sheridan reached the front, he spent some hours in gathering his men and placing them in order for battle. Then he rode along the line that all might see him and know that he was there. The army advanced, drove the Confederates from their camps, and utterly routed them.

252. Lee abandons Petersburg. — By April, 1865, Lee's men were starving. Every day hundreds of them deserted to the Union lines to get something to eat. The Southern government was going to pieces. Confederate money, for example, was hardly worth the paper on which it was

printed. One day a little boy set out from Petersburg with a few newspapers and some peanuts and apples in a basket on his arm. He went along the Confederate lines, selling his papers and peanuts and apples to the soldiers. At night he returned to his home with \$14,000 in Confederate paper money in his basket. The next day Lee abandoned Petersburg and tried to escape from the Army of the Potomac.



THE McLEAN HOUSE.

In this house the articles of surrender were drawn up.

253. Lee surrenders at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. — Lee's men were great marchers, but now they had to stop to gather food wherever they could find any. Every now and then,

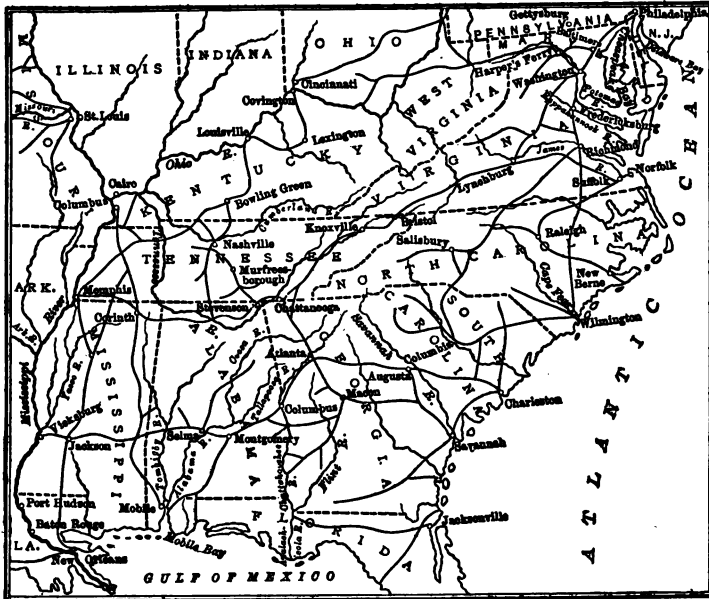
too, they had to stop to fight, for the Northern soldiers attacked them on sight. Sheridan commanded the advance of the Union Army. He had with him a strong body of cavalry and a fine force of infantry. While the main body of the Army of the Potomac delayed the Confederates at every opportunity, Sheridan pressed on as fast as his infantry could possibly go. At one place he seized a train load of food which had been sent to feed the Southerners. By the time he had reached Appomattox Court House, he had got right in front of Lee's army. He arranged his men in order of battle, the cavalry dismounting in front, while the infantry took up a position farther back. The Southerners came up the road. The Confederate General Gordon saw the cavalrymen. He said that he could cut his way through any number of cavalrymen. As he advanced to the attack the horsemen faded away on either side, and in their stead was a long, blue line of infantry. The Confederates stopped where they were. A few hours later Lee surrendered his whole army to General Grant, April 9, 1865.

DO NOT FORGET

1. Grant fought a terrible campaign through Virginia to Petersburg.
2. Sheridan routed the Confederates in the Shenandoah Valley.
3. Lee surrendered at Appomattox, April 9, 1865.

QUESTIONS

1. Where did Sheridan attract Grant's attention ?
2. What did Grant say as to his intention of fighting Lee ?
3. What did Lee's veterans think of Grant ?
4. Tell the story of Sheridan's ride.
5. What does the story of the Petersburg boy tell ?
6. Why did Lee stop at Appomattox ?



RAILROADS AND RIVERS OF THE SOUTH.

XXXVIII

AFTER THE WAR

254. Assassination of President Lincoln. — During all this time President Lincoln had borne the greatest burden. The deaths of thousands of the Union soldiers, the sickness and suffering of tens of thousands of the wounded, wore upon him until his kindly face became wrinkled and wan. But he always had a pleasant word for those who needed one; he always had a bit of friendly comfort for those who were in trouble. On the evening of April 14, 1865, four years after the surrender of Fort Sumter, he was murdered by a Southern sympathizer.

255. "Let us have Peace." — The years which followed the close of the Civil War were years of strife and bitterness for the Southern people. The question which now had to be settled was what should be done with the Southern states. Were they states in the Union? Were they conquered territory? What should be done with the freedmen? On these matters men had many minds. Senator Sumner of Massachusetts thought one way, General Grant thought another way, President Johnson disagreed with them both, and the Southerners disliked any plan which found favor in the North. For eight years



PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND HIS SON.

after 1869 Grant was President. "Let us have peace," was his constant wish and advice. He knew what war was, and wished his countrymen to live happily together.

256. Northern Prosperity. — In the North the years after the war were years of great prosperity. Long lines of railroad were built. These opened up vast regions to agriculture and connected the Mississippi Valley with the Pacific slope. Manufactures of all kinds were established and developed. Marvellous inventions made life pleasanter and labor more productive. The number of the American people increased with astonishing rapidity; in 1900 there were living in the United States over seventy-six millions of people.

DO NOT FORGET

1. Lincoln was murdered April 14, 1865.
2. After the war Grant's constant wish was for peace.

QUESTIONS

1. What was Lincoln's burden?
2. What was Grant's advice as to the South?
3. What was the population of the United States in 1900?

NOTE. — In one of the last years of the century a World's Fair was held at Chicago. It was almost a fairyland of delight, its buildings and grounds were so beautiful. This was not the first great fair for one had been held at Philadelphia in 1876. Since the Chicago Fair similar exhibitions have been held at Buffalo and Charleston. Preparations are now being made for another one at St. Louis.



THE COURT OF HONOR AT THE CHICAGO FAIR.

XXXIX

THE AGE OF ELECTRICITY

257. The Uses of Electricity. — Nowadays we use electricity in so many ways that it is hard to think of our grandfathers and grandmothers, sixty or seventy years ago, making no use of it, except as a curiosity. Men of science and of clear thinking had been working over problems of electricity ever since the time of Franklin; but it was not until 1844 that Professor Morse opened for business a long-distance, electrical telegraph, connecting Baltimore with Washington. By this invention he did more to change the history of mankind than did great conquerors — as Cæsar and Napoleon.

258. Professor Morse. — Samuel F. B. Morse was the son of a minister of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and was an artist by profession. One day, when returning from Europe on the passenger ship *Sully*, the conversation at table turned on electricity and its possible uses. Dr. Jackson of Boston told about experiments which he had seen performed at Paris. At once Morse conceived the idea of combining the discoveries of different scholars and finding a practical way to use them to send messages by electricity. Toward the end of the voyage he said

to the captain of the ship, "Well, Captain, should you hear of the telegraph one of these days as the wonder of the world, remember the discovery was made on board the good ship *Sully*."

259. The Morse Alphabet. — Once on shore, Morse set to work to construct a telegraph line and instruments that would carry messages from one place to another. He was poor, and was obliged to make all his instruments himself. He had even to make the telegraph wire which he used in his experiments. He also had to invent a new alphabet for the machine to talk; for it talked only in clicks — long clicks and short clicks. So Morse made up a new alphabet which is still used. He took a young man, Alfred Vail, into partnership with him. Vail made a machine by which these clicks could be written on paper in long dashes and short dashes. For instance, — stands for the letter *l*, - - for *o*, — - - for *d*, - for *e*, which spells the word *lode*. The Morse alphabet is very easily learned, and is very useful for many things besides telegraphing by electricity. For example, when people are out camping, they can talk to each other as far as they can see by waving flags, or shorter distances by toots on a whistle — in each case using the Morse code.

260. Alfred Vail. — There were so many difficulties in the way, and Morse was so poor that he might never

have finished his invention had not Alfred Vail become interested in it, and, what was more, interested his father; for Judge Vail, the father, provided the money without which the invention could not have been perfected. Alfred Vail made a working model of the new invention, took it to Washington, and secured a patent giving to Morse and his partners exclusive right to the telegraph in the United States for many years.

261. The First Message. — By this time Morse and Vail had come to the end of their money, and Judge Vail would give them no more. They felt so sure, however, that the telegraph would be of national value that they asked Congress to give them thirty thousand dollars with which to build a line from Washington to Baltimore. At first everything went well with the project, but, later, the Senate seemed likely to defeat the grant of money. Morse gave up the plan in despair. But, while he was eating his breakfast, before going to the train for the North, a message came that the bill had passed the night before. In 1844 the line was finished, and the first message which was sent over it was "What hath God wrought!"

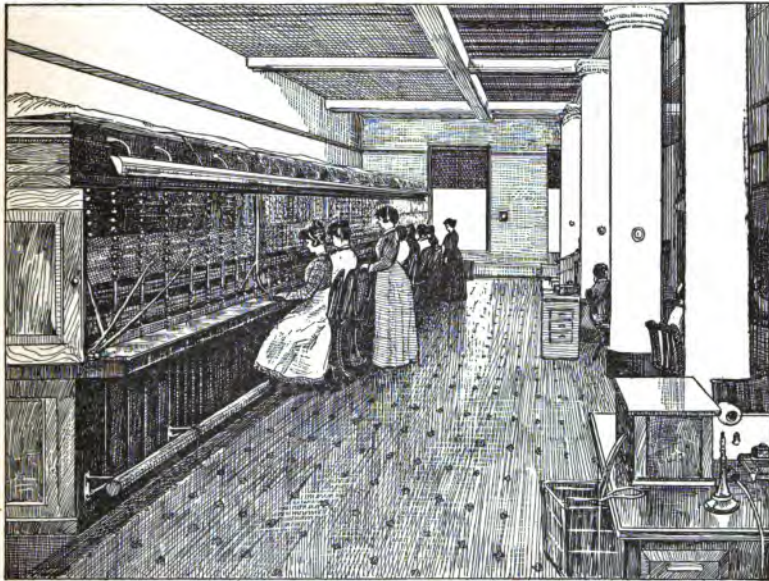
262. Success at Last. — People were very slow to believe that messages could really be sent over the wire. They made all manner of fun of the telegraph, and would not send messages over it, although the first year mes-

sages could be sent for nothing. At length, one day, a convention was held at Baltimore to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. The convention nominated Silas Wright for Vice President. Now he happened to be in Washington at the time, and Morse telegraphed the news to him. Soon came a message from Wright declining the nomination. The members of the convention, however, refused to believe it. They sent a committee to Washington to find out the truth of the matter. When the committee reported that the telegraph had spoken the truth, people were at last convinced that it could be trusted.

263. Cables under the Sea. — If messages could be sent by wires across the land, why could they not be sent by wires under the water? Morse at once began experiments to solve this question. He found that by coating the wire with pitch and other things he could insulate it; that is, he could prevent the electricity from leaking off into the water. Short cables connecting land lines were soon built. Cyrus Field then conceived the idea of laying a cable under the Atlantic Ocean from Newfoundland to Ireland; other cables could connect the ends with the United States in one direction and with England in the other. It turned out to be very difficult to lay a cable which would work and keep on working. There were so many difficulties in the way

that the first successful Atlantic cable was not completed until 1866.

264. The Telephone. — Perhaps the most wonderful of all the electrical inventions is the telephone, because it



A TELEPHONE STATION.

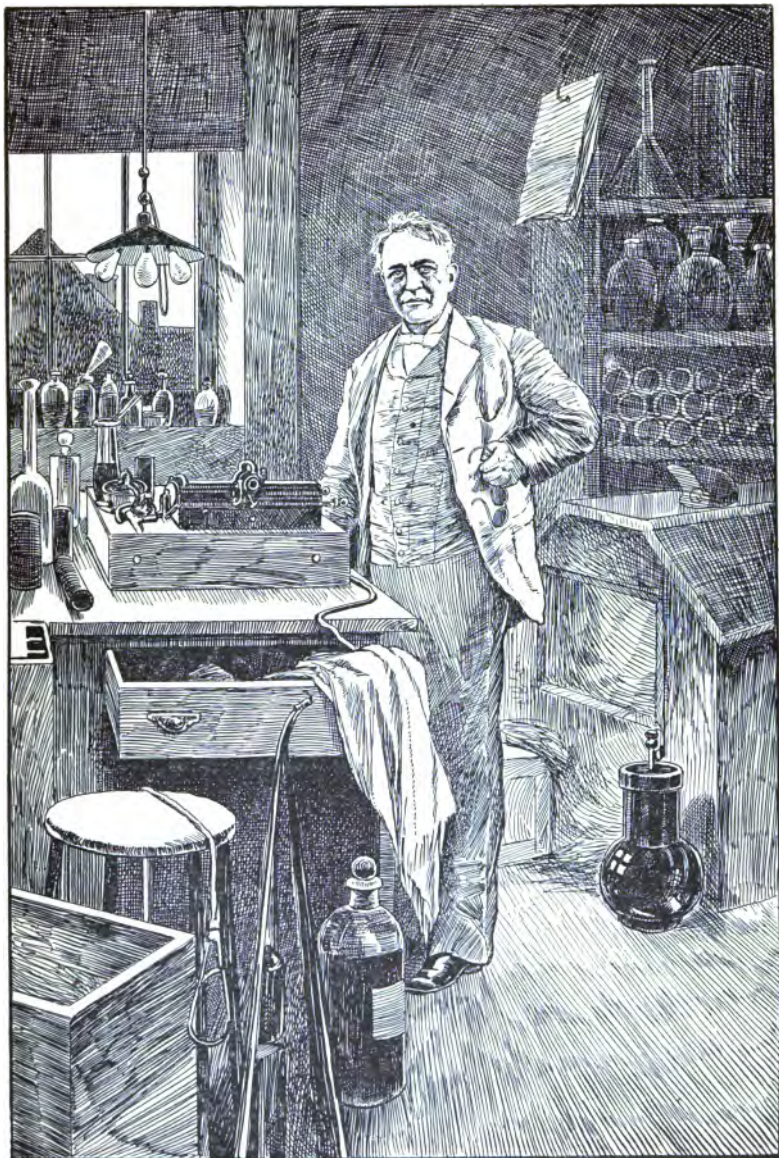
reproduces at one end of the wire the sounds uttered by the human voice at the other end. Alexander Graham Bell, Elisha Gray, and other ingenious men were working on this problem at the same time. Bell hastened more than the others and secured a patent.¹ What

¹ Patent: a paper by which the government gives an inventor exclusive rights for several years. In this case no one could make or use a telephone without Bell's permission.

happens with the telephone is this: When one speaks into the instrument at one end of the line, the waves of sound cause a diaphragm, or thin sheet of metal, to vibrate with great rapidity. These vibrations are reproduced at the other end of the line, and cause a diaphragm in another instrument to vibrate with equal rapidity, and so to reproduce the sounds.

265. Thomas A. Edison. — The inventor, whose name is most closely connected with electrical machines of all kinds, is Thomas A. Edison. He was born in Ohio. As a boy he sold newspapers on railroad trains. He then became a telegraph operator. He worked early and late and gave every spare moment to study. He bought a set of books on electricity, and rigged up a laboratory in his bedroom. Before many years, instead of being a telegraph operator, he was the adviser on electricity of a great telegraph company. All this time he was busy inventing. Probably his most notable invention is the incandescent electric light.

266. Trolley Cars. — Of all the uses to which electricity has been put, the most important, perhaps, is the driving of cars. These cars run through the streets of our cities and carry the people out into the country. They are also lighted and warmed by electricity. The electric roads with their cheap fares make it possible for men and women and boys and girls to live in the country away from their



EDISON IN HIS WORKSHOP.

working places. They also give the city dwellers a chance to visit the country, and to see the green fields, the flowers, and the trees.

DO NOT FORGET

1. Samuel F. B. Morse invented the electrical telegraph.
2. The first message sent was "What hath God wrought!"
3. Thomas A. Edison by his industry and ability becomes the leading electrician in the United States.

QUESTIONS

1. How did Professor Morse become an inventor?
2. Describe Morse's alphabet.
3. What help did Alfred Vail give?
4. Explain what the telephone does.
5. Tell the story of Edison's early life?
6. Why is the trolley car so important in our everyday life?

XL

THE SPANISH WAR

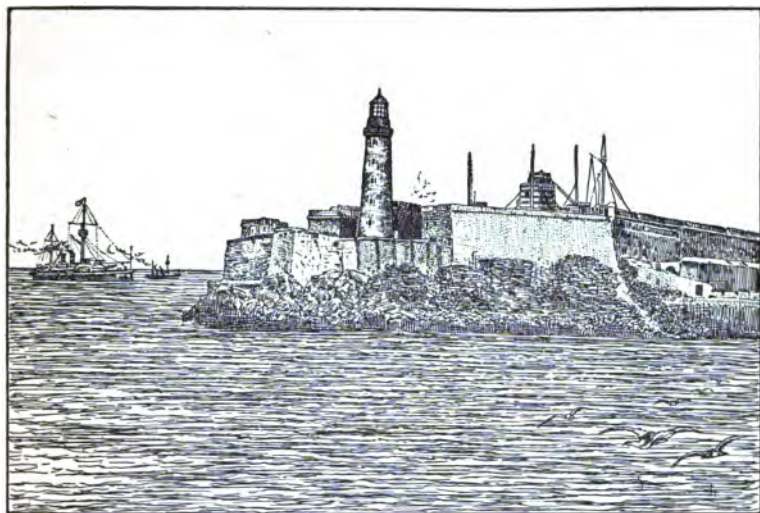
267. Cuba. — Off the Gulf Coast of the United States, and less than one hundred miles from the end of Florida, is the island of Cuba. This expanse of water between Florida and Cuba is swept by fierce gales and disturbed by a current, ever running eastwardly. As long as vessels were propelled by sails, Cuba, although lying so near the United States, was to all intents and purposes much farther away. With the coming of seagoing steamships, the conditions entirely changed. Nowadays a few hours only is necessary for a war ship to steam from Havana to the Southern ports of the United States. In case of a war, therefore, the possession of Cuba by a powerful enemy might be disastrous to the American people.

268. The Cubans. — Since the day when Jefferson bought Louisiana the United States has had in mind the acquisition of Cuba. As long as slavery existed, the people of the South were warmly interested in this question, for Cuba would have made a great slave state. After slavery had been abolished in the United States and in Cuba, the Southern people lost a good deal of their desire for the addition of that island. The people of Cuba suffered

greatly at the hands of the Spaniards. Instead of being allowed to manage their own affairs as best suited them, their whole lives were ordered for the benefit of the Spaniards, who continued to live in Spain. The idea seemed to be that a colonist lived and died for the purpose of supporting the inhabitants and government officials of the home land. Near the close of our Civil War, the people of Cuba rebelled against the injustice of the Spaniards. At times there was peace for a few years and then the struggle began again.

269. The Destruction of the "Maine." — The American people saw with impatience these cruel scenes which were passing almost at their door. General Grant, when he was President, told the Spaniards that they must treat the Cubans better; and for a time they did so. Then they began again their old course of oppression. At length President McKinley warned the Spanish government that the patience of the American people was nearly exhausted. It seemed best to have a war ship in Havana harbor to which Americans living in that town might flee in case the Spaniards attacked them. For this purpose the battle-ship *Maine* anchored in the harbor in a position appointed by the Spanish authorities, and was there destroyed by a torpedo or something of that kind, February 15, 1898.

270. War. — Congress now declared that the Spaniards must leave Cuba, and authorized the President to compel



MORRO CASTLE, HAVANA.

them to go and to use force if that were necessary. Volunteers were called for, both for the army and the navy. Theodore Roosevelt was then assistant secretary of the navy. He longed to see active service against the nation's enemy. With the help of Dr. Leonard Wood he raised a regiment, which was composed mainly of cowboys from the West and college athletes from the East. Dr. Wood had been a surgeon in the army and knew something of war. He was appointed colonel of the new regiment, with Theodore Roosevelt as lieutenant colonel.

271. Dewey enters Manila Bay. — The United States almost always has a strong fleet of war ships on the coast of

Asia. When the Spanish War began, Commodore Dewey had six vessels there, including his flagship *Olympia*. The fleet was lying at anchor off Hong Kong. Dewey was ordered to find the Spanish Asiatic fleet and to destroy it. He sailed from Hong Kong, and soon made up his mind that the Spaniards were in Manila Bay. At night, with their lights carefully shielded, his vessels ran by the forts guarding the entrance of the Bay. Just as they passed in, the funnel of one of the steamers suddenly glowed with flame. The forts opened fire on the ships, but it was too late to stop them.

272. Destruction of the Spanish Fleet. — When day dawned, the Spanish vessels were discovered lying at anchor under the protection of the guns of the arsenal—a fortified position not far from the city of Manila. There were twice as many Spanish ships as there were American, but the Spanish vessels were smaller and were not up to modern standards. The story of the fight would probably have been the same had they been the most powerful ships in the world, for the Spanish gunners could not hit the American ships. The American gunners, on the other hand, were trained to hit what they aimed at. In a short time the Spanish vessels were on fire and sinking. Commodore Dewey then drew out of range to find out how much damage his fleet had suffered, to allow his guns to cool, and to rest and

refresh his men. What was his surprise to find that no damage had been done to the American ships, and that not one of their crews had been killed. When everything was ready, he again stood in and completed the destruction of the Spanish fleet, May 1, 1898.

273. Occupation of Manila. — Soldiers were sent from the United States to help Dewey and his sailors to seize Manila. About seven thousand miles of water rolled between San Francisco and the Philippine Islands, in



A PHILIPPINE HOUSE.

which Manila is the principal city. The soldiers had first of all to be gathered from different points and brought together at San Francisco. Vessels had to be provided and provisioned for the long voyage. It was some

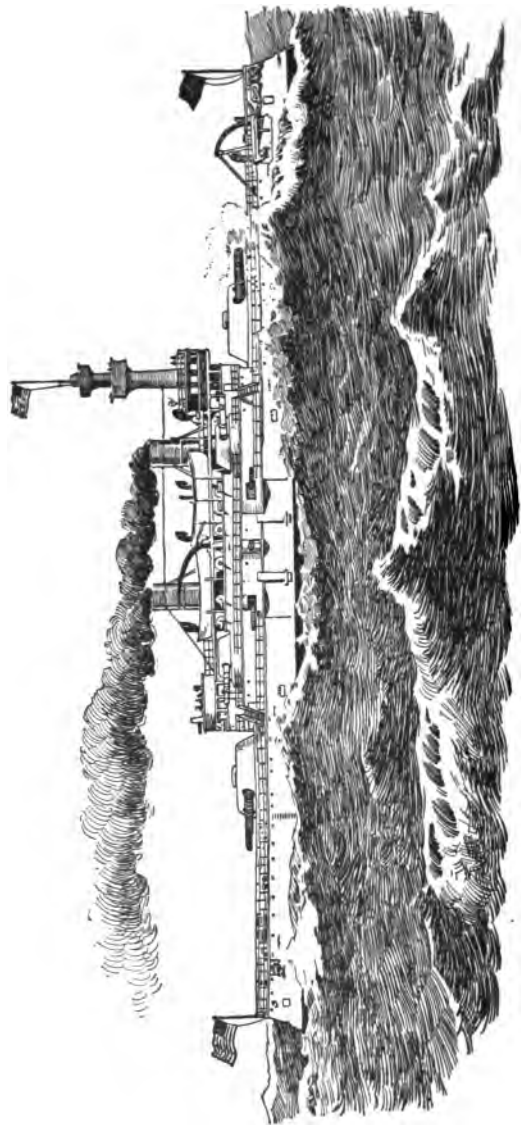
weeks, therefore, before troops began to arrive at Manila. Now, all this time, the people of the Philippines were rebelling against the Spaniards. They were, in fact, besieging Manila from the land side, while Dewey was blockading it on the water front. Under these circumstances, the best thing for the Spaniards to do was to surrender to the Americans, and this they did as soon as the soldiers began their attack.

274. The Defense of the Atlantic Coast. — There was never much danger that the Spaniards would attack the towns on the Pacific coast, and after Dewey had destroyed the Spanish fleet, there was no danger at all. On the Atlantic coast it was different. The Spaniards had a few very good ships, or ships that had been very good a few years earlier. With these some enterprising Spanish admiral might sail across the Atlantic, bombard a city or two, and sail away again before anything could be done to him. At least the people of the coast towns felt that something of the kind might easily happen. The government, therefore, stationed vessels of one sort or another in the principal ports, protected their channels with torpedoes, and did what it could to look as if preparations were made to repel any force which the Spaniards might send. Commodore Schley, with a few good vessels, was stationed at Fortress Monroe, whence he could easily go to the aid of any threatened point. Acting

Rear Admiral Sampson, with the rest of another fleet, was ordered to blockade Cuba, to attack any Spanish squadron that might appear, and, in general, to do as much injury to the Spaniards as possible.

275. Cervera's Fleet. — The Spanish Admiral Cervera, with four armored cruisers and three torpedo-boat destroyers, sailed across the Atlantic Ocean to America. Every one living on the seaboard expected that this squadron was aiming directly for his own town. In reality, Cervera was trying to get into a Cuban port without meeting an American vessel. His own ships were so out of repair and his supplies so scant that he could not do anything to harm our seaports. He first touched at the island of Martinique, which is nearly off the coast of South America, and later was discovered in the harbor of Santiago, a seaport on the southern coast of Cuba. As soon as it was clear that Cervera had no intention of bombarding any seacoast towns, Schley was ordered southward to help Sampson find and destroy the Spanish ships. At about the same time the splendid battleship *Oregon* reached Florida from Puget Sound on the Pacific coast. She also went to the help of Sampson.

276. Shafter at Santiago. — When Cervera was at length found at Santiago, General Shafter with an army was sent to capture that city and drive the Spanish ships outside of the harbor, where Sampson could destroy them



UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP "OREGON."

or capture them himself. Shafter found that his task was more difficult than at first it appeared to be. The soldiers first of all had to land on the open coast. Then they were obliged to march up steep hills and through thick tropical forests. If the Spaniards had been bold and daring, they might have delayed the Americans for a long time. As it was, they retired to the vicinity of Santiago, and stationed themselves on two hills which were gallantly captured by the American army,—a part of which was led by Roosevelt.

277. End of Cervera's Fleet.—By this time the Spanish government had become desperate. It ordered Cervera to go out of the harbor and to fight his way through the American fleet. This was a crazy thing to do, but he obeyed orders. Sunday morning, July 3, 1898, the Spanish vessels were seen coming out of Santiago harbor. The American ships rushed at them, pouring upon them a perfect rain of shot and shell. One after another the Spanish ships were destroyed or captured. On the American fleet one man was killed and two were wounded. Soon after Santiago surrendered.

278. Occupation of Porto Rico.—When the capture of Santiago was certain, an expedition was sent to occupy Porto Rico. The people of that island were so glad to

see the American soldiers that they opened their cities and houses to them. The few Spanish soldiers on the island at first retreated, then at a strong position they were about to give battle to the advancing Americans, when news came of the end of the war.

279. Treaty of Peace. — Some time afterward a treaty of peace was made at Paris. The Spaniards abandoned their American possessions and sold the Philippine Islands to the United States for twenty million dollars.

280. The Murder of McKinley. — In November, 1900, William McKinley was reelected President, with Theo-



McKINLEY'S HOME AT CANTON, OHIO.

dore Roosevelt as Vice President. In September, 1901, the American nation was plunged into grief by the murder of President McKinley. He was visiting a great fair at Buffalo in the state of New York. While shaking hands with the people who thronged to greet the kindly chief magistrate, he was shot by an insane person, a young man, the son of immigrants from Poland. By his death Vice President Roosevelt became President. The day of the murdered President's funeral was observed with the greatest solemnity in the United States. For an hour people stopped their work, railroad trains stood still, the telegraph ceased to click. In England and in Scotland thousands of people attended services in Westminster Abbey and in other churches, to show their respect for the American nation in the hour of its sorrow.

DO NOT FORGET

1. The Spanish War was fought in 1898.
2. McKinley was murdered September, 1901.

QUESTIONS

1. Why would the possession of Cuba by an enemy be disadvantageous?
2. What event put an end to the patience of the American people?
3. Tell the story of Manila Bay. Of Santiago.
4. How did Theodore Roosevelt become President?

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